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The Week At Ottawa

Campaign in Ontario Absorbs
Attention of the Federal
Legislators.

New Provinces and Readjust-
ment of Contributions to Old
Ones the Questions.

Ladies of the B. C. Contingent
Greatly in Evidence at Social
Functions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—The extraordi-
nary spectacle has been seen this
week of parliament in session
with hardly a single Ontario mem-
ber in attendance. The Ontario pro-
vincial campaign, which closes next
Wednesday, is occupying the attention
of the federal members both on the in-
terial and the opposition sides. One
day Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. Taylor
were the only Ontario members present
in the house, the rest of their colleagues
being called to every part of the pro-
vince. Both sides are putting forth
strenuous efforts and the prospects are
that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's right arm, as
he once termed the Ontario government,
will be lopped off next Wednesday and
that a new government will be inaugu-
rated within a few days with J. P. Whit-
ney as premier. The scandalous revela-
tions in the courts during the past two
or three years of Liberal corruption in
Ontario has shocked the sensibilities of
the people to such an extent that there
is a great wave of moral sentiment pass-
ing over the province which will find ex-
pression at the polls in a few days and
put G. W. Ross and his old nag out of
business.

The absence of the Ontario contingent
had its effect upon parliament. This
week the business transacted has been
very light. The debate on the address
was concluded in one day, the speeches
today being of a more general nature
of good feeling. Premier Laurier said
just as little as the speech from the throne
contained. The evident desire of the
government is to rush business and the
opposition is not unwilling to assist.
There are good reasons for this. The
will prorogue before Good Friday,
which falls on April 21, and this will
be possible unless too many snags are
struck in connection with the organiza-
tion of the two new provinces to be
created out of the Territories.

It is evident that the new provinces
will date their existence from July 14
as the main estimates presented on
Tuesday show that all votes for the
Northwest Territories are struck out.
The great question involved in deter-
mining the autonomy of the Territories
consists in the disposition of the Domini-
on lands. The federal authorities are
reluctant to part with the land that they
are the great source of revenue, and yet
it is realized that the new provinces can-
not live without this revenue, so that the
federal government will have to make
liberal concessions to them.

It is morally certain that the subject
of the financial relations between the
Dominion and the older provinces must
be considered in connection with the de-
termination of the powers to be granted
the new provinces. Premiers Par-
son and Murray, as already intimated,
discussed this question with Sir Wil-
frid Laurier and yesterday G. W. Ross
tackled him on the same point. The
opposition will insist that if this subject
is to be dealt with this session, all the
provinces should be allowed to present
their claims. Surprise is expressed
that Hon. Richard McBride has not been
able to visit Ottawa to lay the claim
of his province for better terms before
the federal ministry, and the opposition
expressed that British Columbia will speak
out with no uncertain sound. The solid
seven from British Columbia, now here,
will be allowed to talk only when they
are asked, thus emphasizing the mistake
which was made in rejecting all Con-
servative candidates. Had either Prior,
Phillips-Wolfe or Taylor, or any other
Conservative been sent to Ottawa, things
would have been different.

One of the features of the present
session is the large number of married
wives who have accompanied their hus-
bands to the capital. British Columbia
has never so well represented in this re-
spect as during the present session. Mrs.
Parson and Mrs. Murray, as already in-
timated, are among the number. The
wives of the members of the opposition
and by her grace of manner and
friendly disposition makes her a warm
favorite at Ottawa. Mrs. Riley and
Mrs. Smith have been here during pre-
vious sessions and their many friends
in Ottawa are glad to see them again.
Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Kennedy are new
comers who are rapidly winning social
recognition. One thing can be said truth-
fully of the British Columbia ladies—
they are making a charming contrast to
the attractions of their province.

Although the house has been in com-
mittee on the main estimates two or
three times little progress so far has
been made. This is due to the fact that
the opposition desires the auditor-gen-
eral's report in their hands and the bulk-
y volume is not yet ready. According to
law Mr. McDougall must present his
annual report to parliament within
twelve days after the meeting of the
two houses and the end of the session
of parliament imposed upon the auditor-
general and his staff an amount of work
during the past two months that has
usually been accomplished during six
months. Once this report is presented
to parliament, it will settle down to
business.

Hon. Mr. Foster is leading the oppo-
sition temporarily until Mr. Borden
takes his seat, which will be within two
weeks. Both parties are greatly pleased
at the prospect of Mr. Borden's early
re-entry into public life. They feel that
it would have been a distinct loss to the
country had Mr. Borden not reconsid-
ered his decision to retire.

The seven Commissioners from British

BOTH SIDES DETERMINED!

Striking Workmen of St. Petersburg Insist on Their Right to Petition
the Czar and Will March to the Winter Palace Today for
His Majesty's Answer.

GRAVE FEARS FOR THE WORST ENTERTAINED

Father Gopon Sends Peremptory Letter to Prince Mirsky and is
Interviewed By the Minister of the Interior But Remains
Fixed in His Purpose.

S. T. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—(105
a. m.)—Despite official assurances
at midnight that the situation was
well in hand, and that ample
steps had been taken to protect the vast
industrial section of St. Petersburg and
insure the safety of the city, the great-
est uneasiness for their safety prevails.
Picked troops are stationed at various
points in the city, and each house con-
tains a miniature garrison with gen-
darmes in the court yards and machine
guns ready for the first emergency. The
winter palace is strongly picketed, with
Grand Duke Vladimir in command. Fi-
nal instructions were issued tonight.

The plan of the government is to pre-
vent the workmen from coming to the
centre of the city today by guarding
gates and bridges. A collision therefore
is believed to be more likely to occur
in the outskirts of St. Petersburg.
Meantime the strikers are carrying
out their original programme. The few
mills and factories remaining active in
the city were closed during the day, one
of the last being a government powder
mill. Strike leaders visited every shop
in the city and all of them, even the
butchers, bakers and laundries, were
closed. Traffic was stopped on the
street car lines, the men having joined
the strikers.

Preparations for a big demonstration
at the winter palace square at 2 o'clock
today have not been suspended, although
the leaders have been warned that it
cannot take place and that the Emperor
will not be there. On the contrary, the
workmen are convinced that His Majes-
ty will appear and listen to the grievan-
ces set forth in the petition of the men.
The demonstration which on Friday took
the invitation to Emperor Nicholas to
attend the meeting having failed to gain
access to His Majesty, Father Gopon to-
day will try to get the Emperor to see
Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

During the day, Antonius, metropol-
itan of St. Petersburg, formally excom-
municated Father Gopon on the ground
that he was causing the people to rebel
against the Emperor, the head of the
church.
Late tonight it was reported that a
strike had been declared in the paper
mills in Finland and rumors are that if
the strike is not ended today there will
be many risings throughout the land. The
rumors, however, probably belong to the
crop of sensational stories with which
the city is filled, private letters from
Helsingfors received by the Associated

Press tonight not giving the slightest in-
timation of the imminence of a move-
ment among the Finns.
Rumors that the troops have plainly
indicated their sympathy with the strik-
ers and that if it comes to a collision,
they will refuse to fire upon them are
everywhere rife and the workmen them-
selves are thoroughly convinced that
such is the case. But the authorities
maintain that the loyalty of the troops
is beyond question, pointing out that the
only time that Russian regiments showed
treachery was in the December revolu-
tion of 1917, when the guard regiments
participated, but they say that the
troops then were practically soldiers
after the manner of the Russian army
the Napoleonic wars, imbued with the re-
volutionary ideas of France. It is more
fully realized, however, that if the
troops mutiny or actually join the work-
men that the government will be faced
not with riot, but with revolution.
Father Gopon, at the request of Min-
ister of Justice Muraviev, went to the
ministry of justice today and had a long
interview with M. Muraviev, at which
the minister tried to dissuade him from
his programme for Sunday. Father Gopon,
however, could not be moved and at
the end of the interview left, saying:
"We must each do our duty according
to the light given us."

The plan of the workmen is to as-
semble at three points—the Putiloff and
Okuloff works and the island of Vas-
ilii Ostrov—and march to the palace
square. They are fully convinced the
Emperor will be there to receive their
petition.
The representative of the Associated
Press went among many groups of the
workmen, but found no one who ex-
pressed doubt as to the Emperor meet-
ing them. All spoke of him most rever-
ently, and they insisted that he is
kept in ignorance of the truth and that
once he has heard of their grievances,
they will receive justice. They said that
what was wanted were shorter hours
and a reduction of the price of food.
But the ideas of most of the men on the
latter subject were rudimentary and
they could not exactly explain them, the
only concrete exception being that they
wanted a condition such as exists in
Germany, if not that they did not
want an Emperor at all. They declared
their peaceful intentions and said
they did not want to fight. They seem-
ed to entertain little fear of being shot
down.

"The soldiers are on our side," said
one of the leaders, "they may fire on the
palace, but not on us."
Not one of the workmen raised a voice
against the Emperor, though they did
not spare some of the imperial family,
especially Grand Duke Alexis, who, with
others, they charged with being respon-
sible for Russia's defeat in the war in
the Far East, saying that they kept the
Emperor in ignorance of the true situa-
tion. Some of them repeated current
gossip about Grand Duke Alexis and the
Russian fleet.

"We know what happened in a theatre
some time ago when his mistress came
on the stage covered with jewels," said
one of the men. "The galleries hissed
her and the people cried out: 'Take
them off, they are not diamonds, but
drops of Russian blood.'"
Father Gopon sent a letter to Minister
of the Interior Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky
today begging that Emperor Nicholas
appear at the Winter palace Sunday.
The text of the letter follows: "Your
Excellency—Workmen of all classes in
St. Petersburg want to see the Emperor
at 2 o'clock p. m. January 22 in the
square at the Winter palace in order
to personally express to him the needs
of the Russian people. I am assured
by all workmen, my co-laborers and com-
rades, and even by alleged revolution-
aries, that His Majesty has nothing to
fear. His personal safety is assured.
Let him come as the true Emperor with
courage to receive a petition from our
hands. That is demanded by regard
for his own welfare, as well as for that
of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg and
of Russia. Otherwise the moral bond
hitherto existing between the Emperor
and his people may be broken."

"It is Your Excellency's high duty to
the Emperor and to the entire people of
Russia to communicate the foregoing to
His Majesty the Emperor today with-
out delay, and also the contents of our
petition attached hereto."
"Say to the Emperor that I, together
with many workmen and thousands of
people of Russia, am irreversibly resolv-
ed with my faith in him to proceed to
the Winter palace in order that he may
show his faith by deeds and not by
manifestos."
The document is signed by Father
Gopon and representatives of different
sections of the workmen's union.

Murderous Indians

Yaquis Attack Party of American
Mining Men and Kill
Five.

Representatives of a Chicago
Syndicate Fall Victims to
Mexican Savages.

Indians Open Fire From Ambush
and Then Steal Their
Valuables.

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 21.—Four
Americans and one Mexican were
ambushed and killed by Yaquis
Indians on Thursday afternoon.
Jan. 19, four miles east of Nogales,
35 miles east of La Colorado, state of Son-
ora, Mexico.
The bodies are now at La Colorado
and will be brought to this place to-
morrow. H. Earleton, both of Chicago, and a second
Mexican, Cochero, escaped and made
their way to Cochachi, and from there to
La Colorado. Miller was slightly wound-
ed but the others were unhurt.

Dr. Coy and Mr. MacKenzie left No-
gales a week ago for Cochachi, which
is south of Hermosillo, on the main line
of the Benson-Guaymas railway. The
two men named, accompanied by other
members of their party, went to camp
Toledo, 75 miles east of La Colorado,
for the purpose of examining properties
owned by a syndicate of Chicago men.
The party left camp Toledo Wednesday
morning in two four-horse stages on
their way to La Colorado. Coy, the
Chicagoan, and Miller were in the first
stage, which was driven by a Mexican.
In the second stage were Call, Tarle-
ton, Stubinger and a Mexican driver.
The party had just emerged from the
hills and were just entering into the flat
country when suddenly, and without the
least warning, a volley of shots was
poured into the first party from behind
a pile of rocks on the road. One of the
horses attached to the first conveyance
fell and the vehicle was brought to a
sudden stop. Coy, MacKenzie and the
driver were killed almost instantly by
the hail of bullets. The Indians poured
another volley into the second vehicle,
and Call and Stubinger were shot dead.
Miller, Tarleton and the driver of the
second team jumped to the ground and
fled, making a wide detour toward Co-
chachi, where they arrived about 7 p. m.
MacKenzie was shot through the head
and Coy through the body. A party was
organized at Cochachi composed of ranch-
ers and vaqueros, who took the trail at
once in pursuit of the Yaquis.

They failed to overtake the Indians,
however, and returned to Cochachi bring-
ing the bodies of the dead men from
Cochachi. They were conveyed to La
Colorado, from which place they will
be shipped north early tomorrow morn-
ing. The bodies are accompanied by
Miller and Tarleton. The Yaquis strip-
ped two of the bodies of clothing and
placed them on the stages.
Rings, watches and other jewelry
were taken from the bodies and the
clothing was attempted. After the bod-
ies had been brought to Cochachi, Miller
mounted a horse and rode to La Color-
ado, accompanied by an escort of forty
well armed men. He returned to Co-
chachi and the bodies of the Americans
were taken by the party to La Colorado.
MacKenzie, Coy and Call were mar-
ried men and resided in Chicago. Mac-
Kenzie was about 43 years old, Coy was
well known in Nogales and has recently
been employed at the Hotel Arcadia at
Hermosillo.
He accompanied the mining men for
an outing. The party when attacked
carried only revolvers and shot guns.
The bodies of the survivors of the
first volley managed to get off the Ya-
quis and made their escape. It is un-
derstood that the Mexican government
has ordered cavalry and infantry from
Hermosillo to the scene of the killing.
The Yaquis are a band of Gen. Torres
command the troops in pursuit of the
Indians.

Toledo, Jan. 21.—Merrill A. Call, who
was killed by the Yaqui Indians, is a
son of A. F. Call, general counsel for
the Santa Fe Railroad at Sioux City,
Ia., and the son-in-law of E. W. Tol-
erton, a prominent attorney of this city,
having been married to Miss Tolerton
two and a half years ago. Besides his
wife, he leaves a baby daughter. He,
with A. W. Tolerton of Toledo, Ohio, was
in Mexico to inspect the property of the
Yaqui Smelting and Mining Co., in
which Tolerton was interested. Call
and party left Toledo four weeks ago.
The remains are to be shipped to Sioux
City for burial.

MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21.—The na-
tional convention of the United Mine
Workers of America today adopted a
resolution on membership in all saloon-
keepers, owners of saloons or barke-
ers. A resolution was adopted fining
locals for misdirecting funds. A propo-
sition to relinquish jurisdiction over the
mines was voted down.
MRS. CHADWICK'S "KITES."
Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 21.—Pro-
tested notes to the amount of \$28,000
made by Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick and
endorsed by Victor Freisinger, a local
barman, turned into money by Fred-
erick H. Ginn, assignee of the Euclid
Avenue Trust and Savings Company, of
Cleveland, filed claims to that amount
with Referee C. L. Cole. Freisinger fail-
ed for \$102,000.

GERMAN SINGER'S SUICIDE.
New York, Jan. 21.—Fritz Tarch, a
German chorus singer at the Metropol
opera house, committed suicide in
his dressing room today. The opera house
tonight by hanging. He was found dead
half an hour after he had been engaged
in a cheery conversation with the chorus
girls. It is believed that Tarch received
bad news in a letter which came to him
from Frankfurt-on-the-Main today. He
was 38 years old and married.

FROM VALPARAISO.
New York, Jan. 21.—A Valparaiso de-
spatch to the Herald says: Tenders for
construction work in the port of Val-
paraiso, to cost about \$11,000,000, for
the year 1906, will be opened during
April simultaneously in London, Brus-
sels, The Hague, Berlin, New York
and Santiago de Chile.
Authority will be given today (Fri-
day) to the Chilean minister in London
to contract with the Rothschilds for a
loan of \$1,250,000 to defray the expenses
of sewers, drainage and pavement in
Santiago.
Oil deposits have been discovered in
southern Chile.

U. S. Protectorate Over Domingo

Treaty Guaranteeing Integrity of
the Notorious Black Republic
Signed.

Uncle Sam Will Adjust the Obliga-
tions of the Islands
Government.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 21.—A protocol be-
tween the Dominican government and
the American government, signed by
Commander A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N.,
in behalf of the American government,
was signed today.
The principal conditions are that the
American government guarantee the
territorial integrity of the Dominican Re-
public, agrees to undertake the adjust-
ment of all obligations of the Dominican
government, foreign and domestic, and
the conditions of payments to adjust un-
reasonable claims and to determine the
validity and amount of pending claims
in the case of the appointment of one or
more commissions to reach such an
agreement. The Dominican government
shall be represented in order to protect
its responsibility. The American gov-
ernment will take charge of the exist-
ing customs houses and those hereafter
to be created and will name the em-
ployees necessary to their management,
the duties they will exercise and their
rights. These will be considered Domini-
can and subject to the laws of the re-
public.
The Dominican government will have
at each custom house an inspector in
behalf of its interests, and from after
the date the contract takes effect em-
ployees are to be considered as acting
under its provisions. Out of the cus-
tom revenues collected the American
government will deliver to the Domini-
can government 45 per cent. of the gross
amount for the necessities of the budget.
It is estimated that the first year \$900,
000 will be received. The monthly
advance payments are divided into
four instalments, in the following man-
ner: \$18,750 on the 1st, 8th and 22nd of each month.
In case the total revenues of the first
year are less than \$200,000 the payments may be pro-
portionately decreased. Out of the 55
per cent. the American government will
pay the employees of the customs houses
and the interest on the amortization of
the foreign and domestic debts. The
whole surplus may remain and each
fiscal year will be delivered to the Do-
minican government and devoted to pay-
ments of its debts. No changes in the
present import duties or port charges
will be made without the consent of the
American government until the debt is
completely paid. Excepting export duties,
the government has the right to abolish
or reduce duties immediately.
The American government, at the re-
quest of the Dominican government, will
grant such other assistance in its
power to restore the credit, preserve or-
der, increase the efficiency of the civil
administration and advance the material
progress and welfare of the republic.
The agreement will take effect after
February 1 next.

MRS. CHADWICK'S RIVAL.
Paris, Jan. 21.—Madame Humbert's
term in prison is near its end owing to
her gain of time through work in making
corsets. She takes a keen interest in the
retirement of the Combe's cabinet, to
which she charges her downfall. Recently
Madame Humbert has been in the
prison hospital, but her condition is
not serious.

**BANDITS ROB A
PORTLAND TRAIN**
Board Spokane Flyer go Through
Sleeper But Get Little
Booty.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 21.—Passengers
on the Oregon Railway and Navigation
train No. 4, known as the Spokane flyer,
were robbed just after the train left
East Portland station shortly after 6
o'clock tonight by four masked men,
who boarded the rear platform of the
last car, which was a sleeper. The train
enters Sullivan gulch, a dark ravine a
few hundred feet south of the station.
As the train turned into the gulch the
four men entered the smoking compart-
ment and commanded the occupants to
throw up their hands. The robbers pro-
ceeded to search the passengers, securing
about \$100 and a gold watch. When the
half dozen passengers had been robbed,
the bandits became frightened and
jumped from the train, disappearing in
the darkness. A posse was sent after
the robbers.

LOUISE MICHEL'S FUNERAL.
Paris, Jan. 21.—The body of Louise
Michel, the revolutionary agitator, who
died at Marseilles January 18, has been
brought here. The funeral will occur
tomorrow with a large demonstration.
Police and military precautions will be
taken to prevent a disturbance.

GARFIELD'S DOCTOR DEAD.
New York, Jan. 21.—Dr. S. P. Beck-
with, who was President Garfield's fam-
ily physician at the time of his assas-
sination, is dead at his cottage in Atlan-
tic City after a long illness.

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40 and 78 Fort St.

Forming New French Cabinet

M. Combes' Successor at Work Filling Portfolios in the Government.

M. Rouvier's Successful Career as a Politician—Policy Outlined.

Paris, Jan. 21.—The formation of a new cabinet under the presidency of M. Rouvier is well under way. Following a lengthy conference with President Loubet this morning, M. Rouvier entered an automobile and spent the day conversing with those whom he hopes to enlist in the ministry. Those with whom he had interviews include M. Delcasse, who it is certain will retain the portfolio of foreign affairs in the new cabinet; M. Sarrien, who it is reasonably certain will be minister of justice; and M. DeLuzay, Etienne Clémentel, Martin Jean Dupuy, and Aristide Briand, who probably will be included in the final list. Senators Poincaré and Gauthier also are expected to be members.

M. Rouvier, however, has not completed his work, and will continue consultations tomorrow. Therefore the various lists of men and their portfolios are speculative. The policy of the new cabinet has not yet been announced, but it is expected to include workmen's pensions, an income tax and the separation of church and state in the order named. This differs from the order of policy of the Combes cabinet, which placed the separation of church and state first. The most difficult task of the cabinet will be the harmonizing of the groups constituting the majority in the chamber.

The new premier combines ability of the highest order with a remarkable experience of nearly a quarter of a century, beginning with the Gambetta cabinet of 1881 and including that of M. Loubet in 1892. His chief ability has been as a financier, in which capacity he is recognized as the first in Europe. He is also considered a skilful parliamentary leader. His present task of reconciling animosities recalls a similar role when he was president of the council in 1887. Boulangerism was then rampant and M. Rouvier attempted to quiet the excited passions of the hanger from the ministry. This, with other complications, finally led to the fall of President Grey. The indications are that M. Rouvier will have difficulty in retaining a majority and may predict a prolonged period of unstable ministry and the ultimate calling of M. Millerand or some other representative independent element.

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Daughter of Senator Clark and Mrs. W. A. Clark, née La Chapelle.

Her hair is dark and her eyes brown. Baby Clark, who was born before the announcement of Senator Clark's marriage to his protegee, was made, did not accompany her parents.

"We left her in the care of a governess in a flat in the centre of Paris,"

The Striking German Miners

Public Opinion Is Unitedly Against the Mine Owners.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—After a long debate on the coal strike in the Reichstag today, during which the conditions existing in the coal fields were discussed, Herr Moeller, Prussian minister of commerce and industry, summarized the speeches as calculated to convince the mine owners that public opinion was unitedly against them, and announced that the government was preparing a bill giving corporate rights to labor unions, and also a bill to organize so-called labor chambers to represent the interests of laborers in legal form. The government, he said, hopes to introduce both bills before the end of the session.

Dortmund, Jan. 21.—About 80 per cent. of the coal operatives are striking and the mines are producing only enough coal for their own consumption. The great iron works of Hoesch have been idle for a week and the Dortmund Union Iron Works are partly shut down. Excellent order prevails. The large mines of the Geisenkirchen Company, located at Marten, near Dortmund, have only 15 per cent. of their men working. Strikers, with their wives, stand at the mouths of the pits, and when the shifts of laborers take place they hoot the strike-breakers to their homes.

Vienne, Prussia, Jan. 21.—Everything is quiet here. The coal output is scarcely sufficient for the mines' own needs. The police have ordered the early closing of saloons on pay day. The Emperor's birthday celebrations have been cancelled. Townspeople are contributing liberally to support the strike. In the Castrop district almost all the mines are idle. Several workmen have been maltreated, but no rioting has occurred. In the Rausell district a trainload of miners at the Victor mine was attacked and shots were exchanged. Yesterday a trainload was jammed on the railroad tracks and today there were indications of rioting. The gendarmes drew their side arms and arrested eight men and also a woman. The number of strikers is expected to increase.

The Smoot Investigation

Washington, Jan. 21.—Under rigorous examination concerning his belief in divine revelations, Senator Smoot today in the investigation before the senate committee on privileges and elections said if he would receive a revelation from God commanding him to disobey the laws of the land, he would leave his country and go to some country where the laws of the land were not in conflict with the laws of God. He was asked what he would do if the revelations commanded him to remain in his country and violate the laws, but he would not suppose the case, saying, "The God I worship is not such a God." Nearly every member of the senate committee took part in the examination of Senator Smoot on the subject of revelations and the witness' views proved highly interesting. The examination covered a variety of subjects, including the belief of the Mormon people generally on the subject of polygamy, the character of teachings at the various classes and the use of the public schools for the conduct of such classes.

British Columbia To Bear A Hand

The Canadian Women's Memorial to Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria.

No purer love, no truer loyalty can ever land the portion of any ruler than that which the late sovereign, Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, won from the hearts of the British people. Almost exclusively, to the men who in various ways administer the affairs of the nation, and the women who ruled in the home, Victoria the Good was the only sovereign the people had known and when in 1897 the whole world united in rejoicing at the celebration of the sixtieth year of a wonderful and prosperous reign, it was but fitting that many expressions of the genuine love and devotion of loyal subjects should be manifested.

The Countess of Aberdeen, whose whole-hearted sympathy with Canadian life and Canadian interests was so manifestly realized during her residence in the country, led the Canadian women in their expression of love to their Queen. It had been the expressed desire of her late majesty that any commemorative form of the alleviation of suffering and the betterment of the lot of the poor, territory which comprises the Dominion of Canada, so great a part of which is sparsely populated, Lady Aberdeen realized that in the isolation of its prairies, the lumber camps of its forests, and the suffering and loss of valuable life caused by inadequate care for the sick, and thought that there could be no more acceptable commemorative of the Diamond Jubilee than the establishment of an order of nurses, to extend throughout the Dominion, affording comfort and the safety of good nursing in illness.

The proposed memorial received the sympathetic and commendation of Her late Majesty, and, being of a national character, Lady Aberdeen looked to the National Council of Women to carry into effect the proposed scheme. After consultation with medical men and prominent people of the country, on the part of Lady Aberdeen, the Victorian Order of Nurses was established, and the good work commenced, the royal charter including not only the establishment of the order of nurses but also the opening of hospitals and homes in districts away from the centres of population.

The work, however, had not developed to the opening of hospitals when Lady Aberdeen left Canada, but Lady Minto, who succeeded her, was strongly impressed with the need of the good work which had begun, and was desirous not only for its success, but that she personally might share in it. The movement continued to grow and to grow, and a number of small, but well-remembered hospitals were established, which were known as Queen Victoria Memorial hospitals, all of which were so located as to meet the needs in isolated districts. Of these hospitals, at present, three being in British Columbia, at Vernon, Kaslo and Revelstoke, and applications for twenty-one more have been made, four requests going from this province, for Port Essington, Mission, Wendenburg and 150-Mile House. The hospitals thus established are almost exclusively under the management and care of the nurses of the Victorian Order, besides which district nursing is being done in fourteen sections of the country where no hospitals are.

The growth of the work naturally demanded large financial support, and in order to ensure its permanency Lady Minto undertook the raising of an endowment fund, which would provide for the establishment of at least one new hospital each year. In this effort her ladyship was most successful. "Toronto" alone subscribed \$50,000, and Montreal \$31,000, to what, in honor of its province, is designated the Lady Minto Cottage Hospital Fund.

To this worthy object British Columbia has so far made no contribution, though she has the benefit of one-fourth of the hospitals established and desires others. To many a lonely man or boy in the mountains of this province the cottage hospital has been a veritable "home"—a blessing indeed. Many a mother's valuable life has been spared because of the efficient service it afforded, and many a suffering child has been comforted and nursed back to life by the tender ministrations of the nurses in the cottage hospital. The work needs but to be known to the people of the province to meet with their hearty approval and general support.

For this purpose the local Council of Women of Victoria is, by kind permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, arranging for a meeting at Government House next Wednesday at 4:30 p. m., when His Honor will gladly welcome all who are interested in the good work, and the initiative will be taken toward British Columbia doing her share in the noble work which was instituted as a memorial to a noble woman and a gracious sovereign.

The Mob's Threat

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The Tagesspiegel's St. Petersburg correspondent says that he hears that the strikers' committee claim that the Winter palace today and demand to hand a petition to the Emperor alone. Otherwise, he says, they will storm the palace and fire the city. The regiments are declared to be in readiness, but they will not fire on the strikers.

Pulp Companies Form Combine

Three and a Half Millions Worth of Stock Underwritten in England.

Several Victorians are Largely Interested in the Original Organizations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 21.—Two big pulp companies, each with a capital of three million five hundred thousand dollars worth of stock has been underwritten in England to float the big proposition. The companies which have joined forces are the Pacific Coast Paper Co. and the Industrial Paper & Pulp Co., Ltd. Both companies have secured a reserve from the government of 80,000 acres, so that their total holdings will be 160,000 acres. Their holdings are seen to be between Knight's Inlet and Jervis Inlet, and the capital raised is being used to develop the area. The new company is being formed by the amalgamation of the two companies, and the original stockholders of the two companies are mostly residents in Victoria, and it is said that several well known Victoria men will be made part of the successful promotion of the enterprise.

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The Nelson Bonspiel

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 21.—All preparations have been concluded for the opening of the curling association's bonspiel, which will commence here on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The ice is in excellent condition, and six rinks will be in readiness for the players. Over 200 curlers and their friends are expected to take part in the bonspiel, which will last all week and many valuable prizes will be offered in addition to many private and public entertainments arranged for the benefit of the visitors.

Felt Weak and Nervous

Had Faint and Dizzy Spells.

These symptoms arise from a weak condition of the heart and nerves. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves,

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

will be found an effectual remedy. Through the medium of the nervous system, they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body.

They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, debilitated, or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power.

Miss Maggie L. Cleveland, Baywater, N.S., tells how she was cured in the following words:—

"I was sick for the past year, and became thoroughly run down. I had faint and dizzy spells, and felt weak and nervous all the time. I tried numerous remedies, but could get no help. I then read in the paper about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them. Before I had used one-half the box I began to get better, so got another one, and by the time the two were finished I was as well as ever."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

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Full of Nutritious Worth

Tastes Good—Is Good

Del Monte Buckwheat Flour, per pkg 35c
B. & K. Buckwheat Flour, per pkg 20c
Dalley's Buckwheat Flour, per pkg 20c
Rock Candy Syrup, quart 25c 1 gal. 40c gal. in 75c
Maple Syrup in tins 20c, 35c and 65c

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY

Phone 586. Corner Yates and Broad St.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM WANTED

Petition Addressed to Federal Government Asks Establishment.

A petition is being circulated among the farmers of Vancouver Island and other islands adjacent thereto, asking that an experimental farm be established in this vicinity. It is understood to be the desire of the petitioners that the establishment shall be located somewhere in the neighborhood of Victoria. The benefits to be derived from such an institution have occasioned discussion among those engaged in the agricultural industry, and it is hoped that this petition, which will have the unanimous support of the farmers, will elicit serious attention from the government. The petition is directed to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, farmers and others, residents of, and interested in the welfare of the agricultural industry of Vancouver Island and adjacent islands, do hereby petition your federal government to establish an experimental farm in some suitable locality on Vancouver Island. We would submit that our insular position, and owing to our climatic conditions and the great majority of our soils being entirely different, we derive little benefit from the operation of the experimental station at Agassiz. We realize that the work of such a station on Vancouver Island would be of the highest value to the farming interests of these islands as well as those of the lower mainland, and believing that the importance of our agricultural industry fully warrants the establishment here of such an institution, we earnestly urge the government that they give effect to the prayer of this petition."

FOR THE CARE OF THE SKIN

nothing is better than a regular and daily use of

CREAM SIMON

POWDER AND SOAP
With safe perfume.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

COMMENCE LINE TO GORGE THIS YEAR

Every Likelihood That Trem Co. Will Undertake Promised Extension.

It is learned unofficially that the B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd., has every intention of commencing the construction of a branch line to the Gorge this coming summer. While the ultimate intention is to arrange for a belt line running from Esquimalt road via Craigflower road, the Gorge and thence on to connect with the Douglas street line, it is not planned to complete the line this year, but only a portion of it—probably that portion which will permit the company handling the 24th of May traffic to the Gorge on the occasion of the annual celebration of Victoria Day. The announcement that the company has decided to embark in this enterprise does not, however, mean that the project is more imminent than it was a year ago, as the project has been mooted for several years past, and its ultimate consummation was considered inevitable. For the past several seasons demand for tram facilities to the Gorge has grown more insistent, as the residential section of the city is becoming populated. Particularly during the summer months has it been manifest that additional transportation facilities to that point were desirable, as witness the big business done by the launches plying on Victoria Arm. During the height of the tourist season last summer, the launches did a splendid business, indicating the desire of residents and visitors to visit the pretty resort on the river. It is thought that the business done by the launches will be materially injured by the tram line enterprise, as the sail on the waters of the arm constitutes a decided inducement to visitors to make the trip, but some business will be a boon to property holders and residents generally along the line of the route to be followed.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

This system is endorsed by the leading physicians of the city.

Classes for Ladies and Children

English Classes for Ladies meet on Tuesdays.
Private Lessons Given
Terms moderate. Apply to Principal

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE

NOTICE

Re Foreshore for Fishing Purposes.
NOTICE is hereby given that the time for receiving tenders for leases of foreshore for salmon fishing purposes is extended to 10 a.m. including Wednesday, 1st February, 1905.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 22nd December, 1904. d25

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

IN THE MATTER of an Application for duplicate Certificate of Title to all the Estate of John Bennett & Co., Subdivision 4, Lot 6, Block "B", Finlayson Estate, Victoria, City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to above Lot, issued to Elizabeth Sarah Bennett on the 20th day of March, 1890, and numbered 1675.

S. E. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General,
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.,
this 10th day of November, 1904.

Notice of Application for Grant of Foreshore and License to Construct Wharf.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1880, Chapters 36 and 92, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria has applied to the Governor-General in Council for the grant of a portion of the foreshore on the Northeast of Rock Bay in Victoria Harbor.

A plan of the said foreshore and of the works and improvements proposed and a description by metres and bounds of the proposed site of the same have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate thereof has been deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1904.

WILLIAM J. DOWLER,
Clerk of the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria.

Anti Dandruff Hair Tonic

Removes dandruff and stops the hair from falling out. For sale at—

Mrs. V. Koscho's
Hair Dressing Parlors
55 Douglas St.

MONDAY WILL BE

"White Goods" Day

On Monday we're going to have sort of a "rennon" among the White Goods Departments. It will be WHITE GOODS DAY at this store, and very special values will be given among White Goods.

Regular Value	Monday's Value	Regular Value	Monday's Value
Corset Covers	\$2.50	1.50	
Corset Covers	1.00	.65	
Nightgowns	2.25	1.50	
White Skirts	1.50	1.00	
White Skirts	1.75	1.25	
White Skirts up to	4.75	2.00	
Cambric Drawers	1.50	.80	
Cambric Drawers	1.50	.80	
Maid's Aprons	.50	.35	

THE HUTCHESON CO., LTD., VICTORIA, B. C.
January 22, 1905.

Miowera Arrives From Australia

Was Spoken By Revenue Cutter Seeking Vessel Which Is In Port.

Olympia Returns With Boiler Blown Out and Two Men Injured.

About eighty miles to the southwest of Cape Flattery a revenue cutter of the United States is searching for a steamer that is now safe in port. The steamer Miowera, which arrived at the outer docks yesterday morning, reported on Friday afternoon a white-painted United States revenue cutter whose name was not learned, signalled to the Canadian-Australian liner as follows:

"Have you seen a disabled steamer?" When the signals were shown, Captain Hemming ordered the signal "No," and the cutter steered away to continue the search.

The revenue cutter is searching for the steamer Melville Dollar, which was nine days in coming from San Francisco to Seattle, as was stated in these columns. She was in ballast and ran short of fuel because of her delayed voyage. Much of her woodwork was burned, and the broken coming by the revenue cutter, her nonarrival, orders were given the United States revenue service to make a search for her. The Grant was about to start to aid in the search when the Melville Dollar made port.

The Miowera had a stormy trip for the greater part of her voyage. At Suva a strong gale was encountered, which, it was afterward learned on arrival at Fanning, had increased later to a hurricane, causing much damage at Suva. The steamer left Sydney December 26, after calling at Brisbane, reached Suva on January 2. She proceeded to Lathalia Bay to load 200 tons of sugar for the B. C. sugar refinery at Vancouver, and while anchored there a heavy gale blew, with continuous heavy rain, whence moderate southeast winds and scattered across the bay. Big waves washed their loads of sugar and the scattered lighters eventually brought up on the shore, all being wrecked in the breaking surf. The sugar was lost.

Several lighters laden with sugar had been moored alongside the Miowera in readiness for loading, but the lighters were all broken coming by the revenue cutter, and scattered across the bay. Big waves washed their loads of sugar and the scattered lighters eventually brought up on the shore, all being wrecked in the breaking surf. The sugar was lost.

Since the Miowera last passed through this port, she has been docked and some damaged plates, which were referred to the Miowera, have been replaced; the hull has also been cleaned and painted.

The Miowera had a full cargo. The space on board was allotted some time before her sailing, and cargo that was intended for her had to be transferred to the Miowera. Wood, skins, onions, oilcake, fodder, butter, etc., comprise the cargo from Australia while there is flax from New Zealand, and the ship is taking sugar from Fiji. The Miowera had also provision of every description for the Pacific, and the Fanning island, where the vessel called, and there were a good number of passengers, the majority of whom are going through to England. The passengers who embarked at Victoria were mostly Japanese. There were but two sailors, passengers for Victoria R. Madsen and J. Draper. There were thirty-six for Vancouver. The steamer proceeded to Vancouver about 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

ACCIDENT TO OLYMPIA.
News Received by Incoming Tug—Two Engineers Scalded.

The Norwegian ship Nordstjerne, Capt. Isaksen, which reached port yesterday morning in tow of the tug Richard and Holkeke, brought news of the arrival at Port Angeles yesterday morning of the tug Olympia. The tug was badly scalded. The Olympia was proceeding from Comox, where she loaded bunker coal to Shag Harbour, a cargo of oats consigned to the Pacific coast. The tug was intended for the Russian garrison at Vladivostok. As she was leaving the straits the crow'snest of the tug boiler blew up. Chief Engineer Snyder and Third Assistant Engineer Van Tassel were in the engine room at the time, were badly scalded. The firemen and oilers who were in the fire room and engine room escaped without injury.

Snyder and Van Tassel are badly injured, the former being scalded on the body and legs and the latter on the face and arms. It was thought for a time that death would result in the case of Snyder, but doctors say that both men have a chance for recovery. The tug Richard Holkeke was spoken by the

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE

Is sent direct to the diseased part. It is a powerful, yet gentle, remedy. It cures the urethra, clears the passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Gonorrhea. All dealers of Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicine Co., Toronto and Montreal.

An Interview with "Ralph Connor"

Written for The Sunday Colonist

Winnipeg, young as she is, cannot be said to be in any way a centre of literary life, but she has one celebrity in letters of whom she is justly proud—"Ralph Connor," or the Rev. C. W. Gordon. The latter's latest book, "The Prospector," sold very extensively in the city at Christmas time especially, when one firm alone disposed of over one thousand copies. The first edition of the book, one understands, is 100,000 copies.

Those who knew Charles Gordon when he was a boy in classic and wrestling with football at Toronto university may be interesting in reading a little more of the Western "sky pilot" and his parish in Winnipeg.

He lives in a manse of very comfortable appearance, at the corner of Balmoral and Broadway in the western part of the city. On the day of my interview the winter sun streamed into the drawing-room, adding a touch of gold to the artistic wallpaper paneled in sprays of pink roses on a gray background. In the distance was heard the tapping of his secretary's nimble fingers on the typewriter, and while I waited his eldest child, King, a curly-haired boy in a "Buster Brown" suit of blue, peeped shyly in at the stranger.

Mr. Gordon is a man of two other children, two boys, his wife is the daughter of the late Principal King of Manitoba college.

The author of so many popular books shows at first glance that he is daily sagging a war against constitutional delinquency. The pallor of his scholarly face is marked; his blue eyes at times light up when he speaks earnestly and he has a habit of half closing them in a frown when discussing vexed questions of the day, but they, too, bear marks of the much study which has been in the flesh. His semi-pointed beard is close-cropped and the glint of silver shows there while as yet it escapes the shapely head. He looks a man a bit worn by the "bludgeonings of chance," yet one who would do nothing and with something of the visionary that makes him live in ideals while he wrestles with the practical problems of everyday life.

They throng in on him fast and his literary work suffers in consequence. Letters from leading American and English magazines come daily with requests for articles, but he does not attempt any. He may be that the time will come when ill-health will force him to leave his more direct form of ministry and at the same time allow him to spend solely in his pen his life to his wide constituency of readers.

"Sometimes," he said, "when I get letters from men and women telling me that I have helped in some measure to make Christ's religion clearer to them—and when I feel that I must perhaps choose between the two modes of work—I think I may some day decide to devote myself wholly to writing—but I don't like to think of relinquishing my more active work here."

That St. Stephen's church, Winnipeg, should be dear to the heart of its pastor, is very natural. He came to the city ten years ago, and the little old church was but a mission one, with small congregation and scant wealth. Now the new St. Stephens (built in no small measure, it what men say is true, of the profits of Ralph Connor's books, or at any rate greatly aided by sums given by the pastor) stands as a beautiful building for God's service. There are about three hundred members on the roll, with an average congregation of eight hundred. The church is modeled, as an old English style, with a spire tower. The chief feature within is the domed roof and circular auditorium, with sliding doors leading into the Sunday school rooms. The choir is a volunteer one, and does excellent work. Mr. Gordon expressed his pride in me as being opposed to ornate church music. He did not believe that it should be made the principal attraction to a church, and in cases where it was so, he thought that the effect was lasting, as it appeared to be crowded, but the membership list did not grow. He considered that the preaching of a

LOYALTY TO HOME INTERESTS

Unique Banquet of Local Manufacturers—Sound Philosophy.

On Friday evening there gathered together around the festive board at the Royal Cafe a number of the city merchants and manufacturers, the object aimed at being to combine for the furtherance of the manufacturing and business interests of Victoria and to propagate a better and keener support of the various manufactures carried on here. Several of the large manufacturers were present, and during the evening in response to the many toasts it was mentioned that Victoria had more manufacturers than all the other cities in British Columbia combined, outside of the lumber industry, and that if the citizens with the assistance of the wholesale merchants and those in the retail trade, were loyal to these concerns already established here, Victoria would yet be enabled to claim for herself the honor of being the largest city in British Columbia.

Mr. R. Humber, who was chairman, referred to some of the many changes that had been witnessed in Victoria during the last twenty years, spoke of the manufacturers that had entered into business here, but who, through lack of support, had been compelled to go elsewhere, and pointed out that it was for the young men of Victoria to carry on the propaganda in favor of local industry. He outlined what it meant to the families and merchants of this city, and hoped that a crusade would be carried on much after the manner adopted by the tourist association here. Matters of local interest, and a great deal of criticism, and reference was made to the anomalies of the assessment act and how it affected the manufacturers and merchants of Victoria.

The dinner was unique inasmuch as everything supplied was of local production—Covian mutton, Island turkey, Spanish vegetables, Sooke oysters, etc., all of the Victoria brand. At the close of the speechmaking, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood came in for a hearty vote of thanks for the splendid manner in which the dinner was served, the Royal Cafe having established a reputation for catering to gatherings of this kind.

FOR SAFETY.
In the delicate process of feeding infants, Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is unrivaled except by good mother's milk, as it is free from all impurities in the process of preparation. It is a supply for all kinds of expeditions. Avoid unknown brands.

Song Service—A cordial invitation is extended to men to attend the Y. M. C. A. song service, which will be held in association every Sunday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The meetings last for one hour, they are always bright and informal.

and the tube decorations being a pretty arrangement in Easter lilies and foliage. Among those present were Miss Ferriss, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Miss M. A. Hood, Miss Loewen, Miss Pemberton, Miss Keefe, Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Miss Boswell, Miss Pooley and Miss Mara. Miss Nellie Todd has returned from Europe, where she has been completing her education.

Miss Brignall has returned to Vancouver after a pleasant visit with Capital friends.

Mrs. R. B. Barkeley of Westholme is a guest at Hon. C. E. and Mrs. Pooley at "Fernhill."

Mrs. White-Fraser is making her home for the time being at the Rocca-bella.

Mrs. Arnold Becker is visiting Seattle.

Messrs. R. H. Jameson, B. Powell, P. W. Dempster and J. Meldrum were among the Victorians returning from the Mainland by yesterday evening's Princess Victoria.

Mr. P. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade, returned from Vancouver last evening, as did also Mr. Simon Lager and Capt. Collier.

Reverend Father of Ladners came over from the Mainland last evening, Mrs. Ladner accompanying him.

Superintendent J. Wilson, of the C. P. R. Telegraphs, with Mrs. Wilson, came over from the Terminal City last evening.

Messrs. C. M. Marpole and E. L. Macgowan of Vancouver are spending today with Victoria friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Taylor have returned to Kelowna after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Stirling of Belcher street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harvey have returned to their home at Comox.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver are visiting friends in California.

Mr. J. S. Gibb, manager of the Imperial Bank, has returned from a month's visit to eastern friends.

The marriage was celebrated in London recently of Mr. P. H. Haddon Haddon and Miss Marjorie Pinder, daughter of Mr. W. G. Pinder of this city.

Mr. J. B. Hobson, manager of the Cariboo Consolidated Mining Co., is visiting the city. Mr. Hobson has no news to give concerning the operations of the company, but mentioned that their annual meeting will take place next month in Toronto.

NO CANADIAN VESSELS.
Will Ply on the Waters of the Yukon in United States Territory.

A Washington despatch says: The efforts to secure the establishment of a support of entry at Fairbanks, Alaska, will probably fail. Secretary of the Treasury Sherman has about decided after several conferences on the subject, to refuse the petition. The establishment of a support would allow Canadian steamers to carry passengers and

freight between Fairbanks and foreign ports. A temporary permit was issued application for a support was vigorously protested by the Northern Commercial Company and other American carriers.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT TOO LATE FOR HERPICIDE

Newbro's Herpicide

THE ORIGINAL REMEDY THAT "KILLS THE DANDRUFF GERM."

SOME MEN DON'T CARE. Some men are so indifferent to hair loss that they pay no attention whatever to dandruff and itching scalp. But, later, when incurable baldness comes they will waste time and money in a vain endeavor to overcome the result of their own neglect.

THERE WAS A TIME. There was a time when it was considered quite proper to ridicule and make fun of the germ theory but it isn't good taste to do it now, when municipal governments are sending for scientific men to suppress germ contagion. Prof. Unna (ask your doctor about him) was the first to discover the dandruff germ and now dermatologists the world over know that true dandruff is a contagious disease caused by a germ.

THE GUINEA-PIG PROVED IT. Drs. Lassar and Bishop, both noted scientists, took dandruff scales from the head of a student who was losing his hair, and having made a poultice of them with vasoline, rubbed the same upon a guinea-pig and the pig became bald. (See George Thomas Jackson, M. D., Diseases of Skin, 4th Edition.) Newbro's Herpicide should be used at the first suggestion of dandruff or itching scalp. It prevents scalp infection, robs the public hair brush of its power to do harm, and never fails to cure dandruff and stop falling hair.

THE LADIES KNOW. The ladies are quick to discover any diseased condition of the hair, for with them, the natural impulse of preservation applies particularly to Nature's Charming Adornment. When the hair becomes dull, brittle or itchy it shows that the dandruff microbe has planted itself in the scalp and is sapping the hair's vitality. In time it will cause dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. This condition calls for the immediate use of Newbro's Herpicide. The wonderful effect of the very first application shows that it will destroy the cause after which the hair will grow as nature intended.

Unhealthy Hair. "Destroy the Cause--You Remove the Effect"

A Healthy Hair.

Henry Young & Co's JANUARY SALE

The coming week will be the last of our great January Sale. During this week we intend making further reductions on many articles that still remain with us, for as the 1st of February begins our New Year, we are determined to start the new season with an absolutely clean stock.

Watch our windows for a general clean up of January Sale Bargains.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

freight between Fairbanks and foreign quantities of supplies for the winter. The perils. A temporary permit was issued application for a support was vigorously protested by the Northern Commercial Company and other American carriers.

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Unhealthy Hair. "Destroy the Cause--You Remove the Effect"

A Healthy Hair.

Cyrus H. Bowes

Special Agent, 92 Government Street.

At Drug Stores \$1.00. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to THE HERPICIDE CO., Dept. L, Detroit, Mich.

We Will Buy

A 50c Bottle of Liquezonia and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquezonia, and the product itself can tell you more than we can. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. This offer itself should convince you that Liquezonia does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquezonia.

We Paid \$100,000
For the American rights to Liquezonia. We did this after testing the product for two years. Research, in thousands of different cases, that Liquezonia destroys the cause of any germ disease. Liquezonia has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can

Germ Diseases
These are the known germ diseases. Liquezonia can do for these troubles what no other medicine can. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.
for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquezonia Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is
I have never tried Liquezonia, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquezonia will be gladly supplied for a test.

The Colonist.
SUNDAY, JAN. 22, 1905.
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director

THE SONGHEES INDIAN RESERVE.
The legal opinion submitted by Mr. Taylor, city barrister, places the situation in an entirely new light from that in which the public has been used to view it. It confirms the contentions of the Colonist a few weeks ago, when it was held to be doubtful if the Indians could sign away twenty rights which affect their children and those who come after them for ever, or so long as the Indians continued to exist. Even if an arrangement were entered into with the present Indians for their removal it would be competent for their descendants in a few years to come to raise the issue as to their rights to the land in question. It must not be forgotten that Sir James Douglas, on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, made a treaty with Indians who were lords of the soil at that time, and were royal contracting parties of equal status with the company, which had certain sovereign rights conferred on it by the Imperial Government in respect to Vancouver Island. The terms of that treaty and the rights of the Indians under it were recognized and confirmed by the various Acts of Union since. It is a solemn treaty that the good faith governments are bound to respect as much as though it were made with a sovereign power instead of a humble tribe of Indians. A departure from that would raise suspicions in the minds of all the Indians in British Columbia, who would regard it as a violation of that sacred covenant by which they hold in each case the lands they now occupy. Therefore, dispossessing can only come as a matter of right, even by enabling Acts of Parliament, after the consent of the Indians themselves has been obtained, with a full knowledge of the circumstances under which they were being removed. There even then remains the rights of posterity as an ethical theory to consider; but if those were equally protected in regard to some new reservation chosen no material wrong could be held to have been done to them. The opinion of Mr. Taylor, based on a despatch to the Vancouver House of Assembly of 1859, which has been quoted in the Times, cannot be held to alter the legal status of the question as defined by Mr. Taylor in any way. At best the despatch referred to was only a statement of government policy at the time, and did not pretend to be a legal interpretation of the treaty, which Sir James Douglas or the government of the day had no more right to alter than we have. However, may have been Governor Douglas's opinion of the legal merits of the case at that time, could have no bearing upon or affect the decision of a court of law at the present time, except, possibly, in helping to throw light, in case of doubt as to the effect of the treaty, upon what he himself considered to be rights he had intended to bestow upon the Indians as one of the contracting parties. He did not at the furthest suggest to do more than leasing the lands and applying the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, and in that he strongly confirms Mr. Taylor's opinion, as in fact does the whole tenor of his despatch. It cannot be held that any change has taken place in the status of the question since that date.

Now that the city is upon the right track and a course is clear for action, we hope that all citizens will unite and pull together, to induce both Governments to pass the legislation necessary to fairly compensate and remove the Indians.

THE RUSSIAN COMPLICATIONS.
The opinion that has been so often expressed as to the danger which the Russian Government had to anticipate during the present war in a domestic way is being confirmed by the events reported from the Russian capital. The complications which are likely to arise are of the most serious character, and very widespread. The recent demand for representative institutions came from men in council assembled from all parts of the Empire. That was more or less of a political character, and, while it portended a revolution sooner or later, might not be regarded as immediately of pressing moment. Nevertheless it was significant of a general awakening. Political movements are necessarily slow, and being based upon theoretical considerations, such as furnished topics for political clubs in France long prior to the Revolution, take time to be organized. When, however, the populace, frenzied by hunger and the pressure of impost, took the law, so to speak, in their own hands, political theories, crystallized with lightning rapidity into action, and the storm so long brewing burst upon France almost without warning. Publicists had predicted it long before, and there was the smell of thunder in the atmosphere for years. The warnings had been given but they had gone unheeded by the Court, engrossed as it was in the pleasures of the passing hour and the intrigues of domestic and foreign policy. The Court circle, with no sympathy with popular demands and regarding the populace with contempt, stood between the people and their rulers, who had neither the opportunity nor the administrative ability to deal with the problems that the nation was thrusting upon them. We have undoubtedly a parallel for conditions in France of the time immediately preceding the revolution and those which exist in Russia today. A policy of stern repression has made it impossible for sound theories of government to make progress in open day, and the occasional spasmodic outbursts of nihilism, the creature of oppression and repression, have been speedily put an end to. The Russian Government has remained undisturbed in fancied security, and has not applied itself to a study of the situation that has been steadily developing itself, except in the way of dealing rigorously with the surface symptoms. It was in the very nature of things impossible to stem the influence of modern systems of government under enlightened conditions upon the nation. While the masses in Russia are ignorant, superstitious and down-trodden, and in themselves lack the initiative for intelligent organization, the select classes of Russia are highly educated and not all corrupt or cruel.

As has often been remarked, it only wanted the opportunity to bring all these together in order to effect a change. War and disaster are affording the opportunity. On top of all the other disadvantageous circumstances comes the discontent arising out of defeat and great loss of prestige, which are attributed to the bureaucratic system so long in vogue. In order to popularize itself the Government, since the war began, has adopted some measures of reform. The censorship of the press has been removed, and the Government has been much more lenient in many ways. The recent convention of the Zemstvos and the subsequent memorial to the Czar were evidences of the lengths to which the party of reform has been permitted to go. In its policy of absolutism the Government exhibited weakness rather than wisdom in permitting these things during war time. It afforded the opportunity for criticism and protest and enabled the people, so to speak, to find their power. Liberty to those whose liberty has long been restrained is a dangerous experiment. This is illustrated in the strikes now on at St. Petersburg. It would appear, too, that among the industrial classes there has been quiet organization going on, and that as a result the strike will spread throughout Russia. The people have faith in the Czar. It is part of their religion to venerate him; but their wrath, if their petition be not acceded to, will vent itself upon the heads of those whom the people regard as standing between their rights and their ruler. The fire has been kindled. Repressive measures are likely only to produce greater resentment. It is evident, from the language of the petition, that they are fully aware of their position and have not taken the present course without a full sense of the responsibility which belongs to themselves and the members of the bureaucracy, from the oppression of whom their petition is a cry to heaven itself. As has so often happens, it has required a prophet, a popular leader, in the guise of religion, to stir the people up, and he has evidently been found in the priest, Gapon. How far revolution is likely to go at the present time it is difficult to say without a more intimate knowledge of the inside circles of the discontented elements, but if it follows the course of the French revolution, the political reactionaries will join forces with the mob. We know that in the army itself there is strong sympathy with revolution, and we are told that the very highest Court circles are not free from the taint, if we may so express it, of the new movement. It entirely depends for the present upon the extent and completeness of the organization that may have secretly been effected. The present crisis, in any event, is likely to have an important effect upon the fortunes of the war. It may be that peace will be sought in order that the army may return to fight a still more desperate foe at home. Altogether, since the war has begun, the outlook for Russia has never been so gloomy.

ESQUIMALT AND VICTORIA.
Since the first panicky feeling in Victoria, which arose over the decision of the Admiralty to abandon Esquimalt and Halifax as naval bases, our citizens have subsided into an attitude of satisfaction in regard to the situation. It is not only that they have accepted the inevitable with good grace, but they perceive new possibilities in the position of affairs, which will compensate for temporary losses by the withdrawal of the ships. Esquimalt now looms up large as a centre of the canning industry on the western coast of Vancouver Island, which was not thought of before. There are visions of it becoming an important commercial harbor, which will supply to this city some of the facilities which it formerly enjoyed. It is not improbable that we shall have a dry dock capable of docking the largest ships now afloat, and that will anticipate the developments in shipbuilding for some time to come.

There are other possibilities in sight as well. If Victoria ever becomes the terminus of one or more transcontinental railways, as we hope it will soon in the future, we shall require terminal facilities which we do not possess and which cannot be otherwise obtained. Of course, there is the Songhees Indian reserve, but the disposition of that, even if the Indians are removed, is not within the power of the city of Victoria; and the end is as yet doubtful. There is no reason, however, why the city of Victoria and the village of Esquimalt should not come within common municipal limits, when Victoria would be in a position to deal with railway companies for acquiring deep sea terminals, suitable for their requirements. Local freight could be brought into the centre of the city over the line of the E. & N. Railway, while it would not be a large engineering task to turn the gorge into a ship canal by deepening it and extending it to Esquimalt, so that shipping could pass to and fro. The suggestion is one we think worthy of careful consideration.

"EVANGELINE" IN THE SCHOOLS.
The action of the teachers of British Columbia at their recent convention in relation to "Evangeline" as a literary study in the public schools has caused a great deal of comment throughout the eastern part of Canada, and especially down by the sea, near the home of Evangeline. In the Maritime Provinces "Evangeline" is evidently a very popular poem, and the people there cannot understand why the teachers or the Education Department should object to it. One of the papers there says that educationists must have a keener nose for anti-British sentiment than those in any other part of Canada if they can read hostile feeling into Longfellow's creation. The St. John Sun says that it is being banished because it teaches false history, and adds that it does not profess to be history. It is romance, it says, and sufficiently true to history for its purpose. As a matter of fact, we believe that it was for neither one reason or the other that it was dropped, but because it was getting stale with the teachers, and could not be taught with enthusiasm. Reference was made at the teachers' institute as to its unsuitability to be placed in the hands of small children, not because it was not literature of the highest class, or was anti-British in its tone, or was false history, but because the child of immature mind was led to form impressions of the

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Everybody is using the Cinnamon Tablets in England for La Grippe. If taken within 24 hours of the commencement of the symptoms, most cases are cured in 48 hours. No unpleasant after effects; no fear of pneumonia, or a relapse—YOU STAY CURED. We have just received a supply of the Tablets from London, England. Call before the stock is exhausted, for they sell quickly.
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\$3,000 on Oak Bay Ave.
For this sum we can sell a seven-room Bungalow; nearly new, with bath, electric light, etc., and standing on two lots. House contains reception hall, drawing room, dining room, smoking room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom and pantries. The lots are set out in shrubs, about 200 rose bushes, small fruits, etc.
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SOMETHING NEW
JANUARY SALE
At HASTIE'S FAIR
THIS WEEK
10 per cent. off Enamel and Tinware.
Balance of Underwear and Stockings at cost
See Windows, 77 Government St.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO.
LIMITED.
Importers and Dealers in
GENERAL HARDWARE
A Full Line of
Air Tight Heaters, Lanterns, &c.
Enamel and Tinware for Householders.
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Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

incidents it poetically related that no amount of explanation could eradicate. The picture painted by Longfellow is so vividly beautiful that it becomes indelible. It was probably intended to be neither history nor anti-British, but the child nevertheless obtains thereby a distorted and untrue idea of the whole Grand Port incident. There are a great many beautiful poems in the English language and in all other languages that are best left for the mature mind to grapple with. There are any number of books, which are standards of literature, both in prose and poetry, which would not be recommended to the ordinary pupil. We read poetry for its beauty and its imagery, and if teachers explain to the child that the expulsion of the Acadians was a war measure, that deportation was managed by New Englanders, and all the rest of it, they really destroy the object of the reading by rendering it literal and prosaic. It is like telling a child that there is no Santa Claus. By so doing you demolish one of its most beautiful fancies. On the other hand if you teach "Evangeline" without explanations the impression is left that the British were guilty of inhuman conduct in their treatment of an innocent and peaceful God-fearing people. It is better to leave literature dealing with such a delicate phase of our history out of the curriculum altogether, at least for all but advanced pupils.

A POPULAR WRITER.
Toronto Star.
Marie Corelli is determined that Andrew Carnegie shall not build one of his libraries in Shakespeare's birthplace. And yet Mr. Carnegie is one of the strongest writers that ever signed his name to a check.

A NEW DRINK FOR ONTARIO.
Toronto Star.
"He—Your brother's an awful Grit, isn't he?"
She—Why do you ask?
He—Well, on Saturday, in McConkey's buffet, I heard him order a Whitney and soda.

RACE SUICIDE IN MONTREAL.
Montreal Herald.
The scriptural command "to increase and multiply" has been well heeded by Mr. and Mrs. Lepine, of 269 Maisonneuve street, for they possess the remarkable record of having had twins born to them five times.

NOT MEDICINE
Babies don't need medicine—older children very rarely. Better nourishment will generally set them right. Scott's Emulsion is the right kind of nourishment and the kind that will do them the most good. Scott's Emulsion contains nothing that children should not have and everything that they should.

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A SPECIALTY
Perfectly Painless Dentistry at The West Dental Parlors
Until New Year, appointments will be made for at least 25 per cent. reduction on Gold Crowns and Bridge work, and Plate Dentures. Remember the fees are only reduced as an inducement to have your dental work done up to that date—the quality and skillfulness will always be the same.
Please call early and examine specimens of the kind of work you may expect, with definite estimates and thorough examination free.
OFFICE:
The West Dental Parlors
IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS
Corner Yates and Government Streets.
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Everybody is using the Cinnamon Tablets in England for La Grippe. If taken within 24 hours of the commencement of the symptoms, most cases are cured in 48 hours. No unpleasant after effects; no fear of pneumonia, or a relapse—YOU STAY CURED. We have just received a supply of the Tablets from London, England. Call before the stock is exhausted, for they sell quickly.
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59 Johnson Street. First Store Below Government.
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David Spencer
LIMITED

Bargains for Monday
Fancy Embroidered Drawn Work And Hemstitched LINENS
ON SALE MONDAY, OVER 2000 PIECES

Having arranged to take the make-over numbers of a Belfast manufacturer, who is one of the most reliable manufacturers in Ireland, and buying these linens at values much under the regular prices, we will offer the same for sale Monday in the rotunda.

Fancy Hemstitched Pillow Cases, all sizes; Fancy Embroidered Linen Sheets and Bedspreads; Fancy Embroidered Pillow Shams; Bureau Covers; Satin Damask Cloths and Runners; Hand Embroidered Linen Runners and Cloths; Fancy Tray Cloths, all sizes; Hundreds of small pieces of fancy and hemstitched work. Prices 15c to \$15.00 each.

Sequin Voile and Lace Robes On Sale Monday, Very Much Underpriced White Lace Robe, trimmed spangles; regular \$25.00. Monday \$13.50. Battenberg Lace Dress, regular \$35.00. Monday \$13.50. Belleme Dress, fawn trimmed, linen lace insertion; regular \$35. Monday \$13.50. Cream Spot French Linen, trimmed, lace medallions; regular \$42. Monday \$13.50. Satin Duchesse Robe (ivory), trimmed lace insertion; regular \$40. Monday \$13.50. Black Chiffon Robe (white spots and medallions); regular \$20.00. Monday \$7.50. Black Net Robe, trimmed sequins; regular \$12.50. Monday \$7.50. Black Lace Net Robe; regular \$20. Monday \$7.50. Eruu Lace Robe, trimmed lace and sequins; regular \$12.50. Monday \$10. Eruu Muslin Robe, trimmed white lace; regular \$10. Monday \$4.00.	Tea Towels Pure Linen; size 24x28 inches. Monday, per dozen \$1.75. Marseilles Bedspreads Size 2x2 1/2 yards; good value at \$1.75; 30 only. Monday \$1.25. Fine White Lawn 40 inches wide. 200 yards in the 20c grade. Monday 15c. 12 Expensive Marseilles Bedspreads; slightly soiled; \$3.00 to \$7.50 each.	100 Yards in Remnants of White Calico 30x36 inches wide. Monday 7c yard. 100 Dozen Boys' Worsted Stockings Seamless Feet Elastic Leg and Top; medium heavy ribbed; sizes 6 1/2 to 10 inches; values 30c, 35c and 40c, according to size. Monday 25c each.
30 Costumes on Sale Monday Prices \$25 to \$30. Monday \$9.75. Sizes 32 to 40; colors, black, navy and tweed mixtures.	Red Ground Prints (stripes, spots), small designs. The 12 1/2c and 15c quality. January Sale, 8 1/2c yard. 36 Inch Stripe Flannelette January Sale Price 10c. Dress Goods 24 Suit Patterns in tweeds and fancy mixtures, also some Black Fall Suit Lengths; values \$13.50 to \$25.00. Monday \$5.00.	Sale of Men's English Worsted Trousers Monday 8.30 a.m. Neat stripes; values \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Monday \$2.35. Enough Corsets for Monday's Selling Corsets at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75. All 1905 styles; white and grey. A big saving on every pair.

DAVID SPENCER, LD.
Government and Broad Streets

Cordwood and Stovewood Wreck, Dray and General Wrecking Done J. E. PAINTER Office, 21 Cormorant Street Residence, 17 Pine Street, Victoria West	Shortland, Typewriting And Bookkeeping The Sisters of St. Anne make no extravagant pretensions. Their work speaks for itself, as it actually qualifies their graduates for the Civil Service, professional and commercial work. "Their success is demonstrated by the large number of professional men and commercial houses employing St. Anne's students. Among others are: CIVIL SERVICE THE HON. THE PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE. THE HON. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL. THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATION OFFICE. THE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY. THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. And the following to whom reference is made by special permission: H. P. RUTHERFORD & CO. THE HUDSON'S BAY CO. TURNER, BEETON & CO. CAPTAIN TROUP, C.P. R. SIMPSON LEISER & CO. THE WESTSIDE, LIMITED. HODGKINS & LAWSON. FELL & GREGORY. BENNETT & TAYLOR. The winter term opens Wednesday, January 4, 1905, at 1 p. m., but students may begin at any time. Ladies only. Established ten years. Terms on application to THE MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Anne's Academy, Humboldt St.	Vogel College VANCOUVER. BOOKKEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, TOUCH TYPEWRITING, SHORTHAND (both Pitman and Gregg), RAILROAD and COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHY, ENGLISH, GERMAN, LATIN, GREEK, ITALIAN, SPANISH and FRENCH taught by most competent masters. H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal, Vancouver, B. C. H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., First Assistant. SPROTT & SHAW, Managers.	OREGON PORTLAND ST. HELEN'S HALL A Girl's School of the Highest Class Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue. Opens September 15, 1904. Victoria Assessment District NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial revenue tax and all assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the "Assessment Act, 1903," are due and payable on the 2nd day of January for the year 1905. All taxes collectable for the Victoria Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Victoria. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 11th day of January, 1905. J. K. WORSFOLD, Assessor and Collector, Victoria Assessment District, Victoria, B. C.
20th Century BUSINESS COLLEGE VICTORIA, B. C. Stenographers and Typists on staff prepared to visit institutions, offices, homes, &c., by the hour, day or month. Type machines supplied. TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, &c. Classes 7 to 9 nightly, half price. NORTON PRINZ, - Principal. PERCYS SHAKESPEARE, &c.	We guarantee and will exchange our Waterman Fountain Pens, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.		

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\$10.00 cash and \$10.00 per month will buy a full sized lot in James Bay; good location; cheap. We have a number of lots for sale on these terms.

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FILLED WITH CARE. All Standard Medicines Kept. Toilet Supplies and Novelties in Endless Variety.

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Our Furniture and Carpet Sale is in full swing; every article marked with a "red tag" is a bargain. Your inspection is solicited. We invite you to compare values. Weiler Bros.

Reefers, 1/2 price. B. Williams & Co.

H. H. Abbott, 80 Government street, is the man to see before purchasing your tickets to the Old Country. He is agent for all lines.

Boys' Overcoats, 1/2 price. B. Williams & Co.

McClary's famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Don't forget that Hibben & Co. are Victoria agents for the Office Specialty Company's goods.

Comic Xmas Cards, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Trousers, 1/2 price. B. Williams & Co.

Overcoats, 1/2 price. B. Williams & Co.

The monthly drawing for the White Swan Soap Gramophone will take place on Tuesday Jan. 31st, at 3 p. m. at Windsor Grocery Co's store.

Try Dean & Hisecks' Marvelous Rheumatic Liniment.

The finest quality and greatest variety of new designs in Note Paper and Envelopes at Hibben's.

Your Chance

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A SAVING OF \$8.00 AND \$10.00 EACH.

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Sell and see if we mean what we advertise.

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Razor Stroops

And How to Use Them.

Single and Double Stroops

Of All Varieties, at

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MONEY TO LOAN

HEISTERMAN & CO.

LOCAL NEWS.

(New Post Offices.—The latest additions to the post offices of British Columbia are Blucher Hall and Excelsior, both in Yale-Cariboo.

Mr. Hussey in Command.—Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey has arrived upon the scene of Nanaimo's pathetic domestic tragedy and is organizing a yet more systematic search for the lost children. He has enlisted six Cowichan Indians, whose enviable reputations as expert woodsmen.

Y. M. C. A. Parliament.—The inaugural meeting of the Y. M. C. A. mock parliament was held on Friday evening last when Mr. D. W. Higgins was chosen speaker, and the debate on the speech was duly taken up after the manner of the people who talk much over the Bay. The house sits again next Friday.

Horticulturists to Meet.—The annual meeting of the Victoria Horticultural Society is to be held on Monday (tomorrow) evening at the City hall. Reports for the past year will be considered, officers elected and discussion take place upon the various topics of interest and concern to the members of the association.

Strick New Idea.—The Victoria Shoe Renovators have discovered what may be described as a real novelty in the way of discussing business with their patrons. A neat little folder issued by this firm, invites the users of the telephone to communicate their needs for new soles, heels, or by phone, promising to send for their shoes, repair and deliver the same, while they wait.

Special Evangelistic Services.—The evangelistic services in the Metropolitan Methodist church are increasing in interest, and the members of the congregation are looking forward to the services on Sunday with great expectations. The evening service will be conducted on somewhat similar lines to that of last Sunday night, which was so favorably commented upon by the large congregation present. The services will be continued during the coming week.

Choose a Librarian.—Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock the time for receiving applications for the position of city librarian will expire, and in the evening the aldermen will proceed to elect some one to the position, which is apparently a similar record to Tacoma, was recently registered at a Victoria hotel. Detective Perdrie, on learning that the woman was wanted, communicated this intelligence to the police of Washington state, but the latter took no action and the woman has since departed.

Of Interest To Women.—The attention of readers is directed to the article in this paper on the Canadian Women's Memorial to Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria, as it contains an outline of a work which is interesting a large number of our citizens at present time, and for which, by permission of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, a meeting will be held at Government House next Wednesday at 4:30—not 4 o'clock as stated in circulars announcing the meeting. Those who anticipate attending are requested to note the hour of meeting as being 4:30 p. m.

Officers Installed.—At the last regular meeting of the Island Lodge, No. 2, B. S. officers were installed as follows: Past president, G. Gardner; president, S. Doncaster; vice-president, C. Gilman; chaplain, C. Pomeroy; secretary, J. F. Mullens; treasurer, W. Norman; committeemen, F. Tubbs, G. Paine, R. Kunn, W. Wilshire, Wilson; inner guard, R. C. White; outside guard, G. Wilson; physician, Dr. Gibbs; auditors, H. T. Gravlin, C. Gilman and R. C. White; trustees, A. Lee, F. Tubbs and G. Paine; advisors, board of inventors, B. C. Wain and W. Norman, P. Crocker, G. Paine and W. Wilshire.

Metochon Farmers' Institute.—The annual meeting of the Metochon Farmers' Institute was held Thursday evening, when the following officers were elected: President, John Wallace (re-elected); vice-president, T. C. Oldshaw (re-elected); secretary-treasurer, J. H. Smart (re-elected); directors, A. H. Peatt, Thos. Parker, R. Witty, W. Sweetman and W. B. Charters (re-elected). Two additional directors were named, A. E. B. and J. W. Wain. The membership is 157 at this date and the attendance at the meeting was 183. After the election, supper was served, and after supper a very pleasant evening was spent with singing and dancing.

Successful Scholars.—The scholars of Victoria College proved very successful at the Christmas examinations in geometry in the first year McGill University course. Ten candidates entered and all passed. Peter Clark Gill made the excellent percentage of 94. This was the highest percentage made by any McGill first year student in this subject in Canada. The names of the successful scholars are: Peter C. Gill, Harold White, first class; Mabel Cameron, Orie Finch, Mary Montith and E. L. N. Cobbert, second class; Leslie Colburn, R. McInnis, Eva Taylor and Edwin Tait, third class. First class is between 70 and 100; second, between 60 and 70; third, below 60. Another Victorian, J. McQuarrie, who took up a second year in geometry and second in psychology. Principal Paul is to be congratulated upon the splendid showing made by his scholars.

Will Sing Solo.—At this evening's service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Mrs. Briggs will sing a solo by Del Riego, entitled "Rest Thee, Sad Heart."

Dancing Class.—Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Simpson's adult beginners' class will be held tomorrow (Monday) evening in Assembly hall. All beginners are asked to be in time at 8 o'clock sharp.

Psychic Research.—The Psychic Research Society will hold a public meeting in the K. of P. hall, Pandora street, this evening at 8 o'clock, when Mrs. Flora Heckman will give a lecture on a subject taken from the audience.

Unintentional Omission.—In the list of subscribers to the Tourist Association published yesterday, the name of Messrs. Lee & Fraser, real estate agents, was omitted. This well-known and progressive firm gave \$10.

Annual Dance.—The Tailors' Union of Victoria will hold their second annual at home and dance on Tuesday in Victoria hall, Blanchard street. The Schlabanty orchestra will furnish the music and a good time is assured all who attend.

"Ancient Peru."—"A Talk on Ancient Peru" will be the subject for discussion at the Socialist meeting in the Crystal Theatre this evening at 8 o'clock. J. M. Cameron is the speaker. Tonight at Institute hall will be given a lecture on the subject chosen is "Thomas a Becket of Canterbury."

In Aid of Mission.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, a grand recital will be given in A. O. U. W. hall by Mrs. Gleason, Mrs. Hicks, Mr. Brown, Miss Bishop and Mr. Kincaid will assist, whose names need only be mentioned to assure a splendid entertainment.

Lecture Tonight.—Dr. Yates has lectured several times before large audiences and each proved a literary treat for all present. He treats his subjects entertainingly and scholarly. Tonight at Institute hall he will continue his course and the subject chosen is "Thomas a Becket of Canterbury."

Property Owners' Association.—At a meeting of the board of management held on Friday it was decided to take active steps towards the protection of unoccupied houses against the wanton destruction too frequently seen, by offering rewards for the conviction of the offenders and pressing for adequate punishment.

Evangelistic Services.—The service in Calvary church tonight will be the beginning of a series of evangelistic services. The pastor will have the assistance of the Evangelistic Mission Band and each evening there will be special music in addition to a song service. A gospel address will be given at each meeting. The public is very cordially invited.

Calico Dance.—Many invitations have been issued for the calico dance to be given by Mrs. Lester in A. O. U. W. hall next Thursday. A novelty in dancing to the present arrangements this will consist of an attack on a trench, this to be defended in a most realistic manner by a company and attacked by the remainder of the regiment.

Paardeberg Day.—This year the Paardeberg Day celebration promises to be carried out on a much more elaborate plan than heretofore. It is proposed to give an exhibition of the battle, according to the present arrangements this will consist of an attack on a trench, this to be defended in a most realistic manner by a company and attacked by the remainder of the regiment.

Cadet Corps Work.—Rifle shooting is being taken up with enthusiasm by members of the High school cadet corps. Each Saturday morning large numbers gather at the drill hall for the purpose of rifle shooting. A series of matches have been arranged and a final shoot will take place in about a month. This final competition will be open only to those securing a certain average in five shoots of the series.

Will Be Here Tuesday.—Rev. Norman L. Tucker, secretary of the missionary society of the Church of England in Canada, hopes to visit Victoria on Tuesday. He will give an address in the cathedral schoolroom at 3 o'clock, which all interested in missionary work are cordially invited to attend, and in the evening at 8 o'clock he hopes to meet the clerical and lay members of the mission board, and the church wardens and church committee of the parishes in Victoria, for conference as to the best way of increasing interest in the work.

In Statu Quo.—Enquiry at the City hall elicits the information that no date has as yet been set for a further conference between the civic officials and John Hendry and fellow-directors of the Victoria Terminal railway respecting the relations between the two bodies, having regard to the withdrawal by the railway and ferry company of a portion of its service between this city and the Mainland. The council during the coming week may have some further information before it, which will permit of negotiations proceeding to a definite point. At present affairs are in statu quo.

Mothers' Club.—The Mothers' Club has selected the following subjects for discussion during the coming term: Morals and Manners; Self Reliance and Self Control; The Power of Suggestion; The Necessity of Demanding Prompt Obedience; Self Defence and Children's Quarrels; Children's Fears; From Care; Self Respect; Tale Bearing; Children's Lies; Unnecessary Disappointment; Companionship of Girls; Filial Respect; Keeping Ahead with the Children; Revolutions in Dress; and the following: Guard for Promises. The club would be very glad to have any mother or others having charge of children attend any of the meetings, and give their own experience on any of these subjects.

Purchased Machinery.—The firm of N. Thompson & Co., Vancouver, has effected the purchase of a portion of the Albion Iron Works Company's plant, consisting of large steam rolls, steam hammer and a number of smaller tools. In this connection Mr. Nicol Thompson was in the city yesterday. While here Mr. Thompson inspected the steamer Hadden Hall, now on the marine ways of the Victoria Machinery Depot, with a view of tendering for the repair work. Mr. Thompson informed a reporter that the construction of the floating dock, now under way in the old country, is favorably progressing and that the first section will be here by the end of the year.

If your store ads are interesting enough to cause the readers of this paper to look for them—to turn over the pages and hunt for them—they are effective enough to draw these same people to your store. And ad-readers are always the best buyers.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in the paper of this date, which has been placed in the paper, to take place on Tuesday next at the auction rooms of L. Eaton & Co., corner Fort and Douglas streets. Messrs. Eaton & Co. express the highest degree of satisfaction at the success since opening in business in Victoria and attribute the same mainly to the wide publicity given them through the medium of the advertising columns of the Daily Colonist.

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Mills at Shawnigan Lake.

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Manufacturers of—

Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality,

Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in Stock.

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MILL OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 628.

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January Stock-Taking Sale

Rubber Boots, Rubbers, Overshoes,

Felt Leggings and Slippers

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Girl's 1st Quality Rubbers, sizes 12 1/2 to 2 ... 35c

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EDUCATIVE AND LITERARY.

Rev. Mr. Gowen to Continue His Lecture Course on Tuesday.

Rev. H. H. Gowen, of Trinity parish, Seattle, will again visit Victoria on Tuesday next, when he will commence the proposed course of afternoon lectures on "Dante," which will be given in the hall of the Hotel Grand Pacific at 4 p. m. The second lecture in the evening course will be given the same day at 8:30 p. m.; subject, "King Lear." Mr. Harrison has kindly loaned the drawing room of the Hotel Grand Pacific for this purpose, and all Mr. Gowen's lectures will be given there for the future.

The attention of the reading public is again directed to this opportunity, as also to the immense interest created by Mr. Gowen in his theme, and to the beautiful and intelligent manner which he puts into the delivery of his subject in touch with his audience. To hear Mr. Gowen criticize, explain and quote, immediately stimulates a desire for further study, increases the ease felt in approaching it, illuminates what seems obscure and difficult, and leaves a distinct and exquisite impression on the mind, touching the author's more spiritual and hidden intention.

It is hoped that many will take the advantage offered and that a large audience will welcome Mr. Gowen on each occasion. The programme of the entire course may be obtained at the Messrs. Gibben's.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY

Will Be Celebrated With Scottish Concert on Wednesday.

The seventeenth annual Burns' concert, under the auspices of the First Presbyterian church choir, will be given in the church schoolroom next Wednesday evening under the direction and management of Mr. J. G. Brown. This event is looked forward to every year by all classes of the population, but more particularly by the sons of old Scotland, who all the world over, will that night be celebrating, in this or some other fashion, the anniversary of the birth of the Scottish national bard.

The St. Andrew's Society of this city has shown commendable wisdom in deciding recently not to have any celebration particularly their own, when there is an institution which has done so fittingly for the last seventeen years, but have decided to honor the bard by participating in this concert both in presence and performance, for several of their members will take part in the programme.

Year after year Mr. Brown has introduced to Victorians new artists in song, recital and other lines, the following ladies and gentlemen, although not exactly appearing for the first time before a Victoria audience, make their debut at the Burns' concert, and will prove quite an attraction, viz.: Mrs. McGroby, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Bishop, Miss Orr, Mr. W. H. Larrigan and Mr. R. C. M. Worlock. Among those who have already appeared at this famous concert are: Miss McCoy, Miss Maggie Hill, Mr. W. K. Houston, Mr. W. M. Allan and Mr. Jesse Longfield, and, of course, Mrs. Lewis Hall, the accompanist, who has acted in that capacity for the last fifteen years without interruption; also Mr. J. G. Brown, the organizer and director of this event from its inception.

The choir of the church have also had a part in the concert, contributing several of the Scottish part songs, for which they hold an enviable reputation. They will again be heard in these part songs. Special preparations are being made for the recital of all who may attend, but it will be wise for all who intend being present to go early and secure good seats.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens at Hibben's.

Boys' suits, 1/2 price. B. Williams & Co.

CAMPBELL'S

Stock Taking Snaps

SALE OF

LADIES' WRAPPERS AND TEAGOWNS

\$12.50 and \$16.00 Tea Gowns, for \$5.00

7.50 French Flannel Wrappers, for 3.25

Heavy Eiderdown Wrappers, for \$4.75, 6.50, 6.75

\$2.50 Flannelette Wrappers, for 1.75

Jackets at Another Big Reduction

\$10.00 and \$15.00 Coats, for \$3.75 and 5.00

Good clocks at reasonable prices, and every one guaranteed.

ALARM CLOCKS from \$1.25

SMALL FANCY CLOCKS, from \$2.00

RIGHT-DAY MANTEL CLOCKS striking hours and half hours, in handsome cases, from \$4.50

CATHEDRAL CHIME CLOCKS, chiming on beautiful soft-toned gongs every quarter hour, from \$5.00

C. E. Redfern

43 GOVERNMENT STREET. Established 1862. Telephone 118.

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Two Story Eight Room House

Five minutes' walk from G. P. O.; all modern conveniences; fine view; good garden; 100x120 lot. Easy Terms.

Price \$4,000

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If not, come and join at once; all information given at Head Office, 94 Yates street, by the store manager.

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COAL

J. KINGHAM & CO.

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Lump or Sack \$6.50

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Delivered to any part within city limits. Agency for the

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HOUSES BUILT ON THE IN-STALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Leighton Road. Phone 1140

LADIES' VESTS

White Knitted, long sleeves.

Special Value at

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CASH STORE

80 Douglas Street. Phone 1010.

NOT EVERY MAN CAN BE A SAMSON

Not every man wants to be; but every man wants to be well and have a measure of strength. What apparatus for indoor and outdoor sports and athletic games will do to promote and preserve health, we have.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

115 Government St.

New supply "Masquerader" just received. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Try Hartley's Butter Toffee, 74 Yates street.

You can depend upon it that those who expect something for nothing are often disappointed, but this is equally true that goods bought at Weiler Bros. are always satisfactory.

Our Eiderdown Quilts comprise the best English makes. We have them in all sizes, styles and values, many of which have been reduced 20 per cent. as the season is fast passing away. Weiler Bros., second floor.

We show exactly what we advertise. Anything marked with a red tag will remain so until sold. We will keep anything you may select until you wish delivery. Weiler Bros.



HOCKEY.

Victoria for Red and White. The Victoria men's hockey team, which played in Vancouver yesterday, resulted in a win for Victoria by 3 goals to 2. Play was very rough and the home team was outplayed by the visitors at every point. Cuckman had his wrist broken and several players on both sides were rather badly injured.

Vancouver Out of Running. Vancouver's defeat puts the Terminal City players out of the running for the championship. Appended is the league standing:

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Pts.
Victoria	2	2	0	4
V. A.	1	0	1	0
V. B.	1	0	1	0
Vancouver	3	0	3	0

Victoria Won.

The Victoria Intermediate hockey team defeated the Vancouver team by 2 goals to 1 yesterday afternoon. With the exception of five minutes in the second half, the game was very hotly contested. The Victoria combination was good and the forward line was very fast. The backs were also excellent.

The Duncans combination was not quite so good, though, and their full backs were weak, but the forwards played a fine dash. R. McInnes scored the first goal for Victoria after a fine dribble. Shortly afterwards, C. Bellson, the Duncans' centre forward, scored twice in quick succession. Just before half time, J. Campbell put Victoria on even terms with their rivals. In the second half, Duncans attacked hotly, but then to the surprise of everyone, they went up in the air for five minutes, during which time Victoria made four goals. Campbell, Bell and Rogers did the scoring. After that Duncans braced up, but the forwards failed to score again. For the visitors, Dixon played a most notable game in goal. He made a number of most sensational stops by hitting the ball out with marvelous dexterity. F. C. Bellson played well at centre forward, and was given every satisfaction as referee. A return game will be played at Duncans very shortly. A game is also being arranged with the Vancouver second team.

Honors Even. The second hockey match between the High school girls' second team and the South Park girls, which was played at Oak Bay yesterday morning, resulted in a draw. The South Park players are improving rapidly, and when they learn to combine better and coach the forwards to keep well up, and not when they are in front of the goal, they will be hard to beat. The forwards should also keep right after the full backs, and not give them any time in which to hit the ball. But, for a new team, the young ladies play splendidly. They are very aggressive and their style of game is stronger than that of the High school girls. The High school combination was good, but the shooting of the forwards was poor. If it had not been for the full backs, South Park would have been victorious. For South Park, Miss N. Clark, outside left forward, was very good. In fact, she scored the only goal for her side. Miss Vincent played splendidly at full back. If Miss Clark played centre forward, the South Park team would be materially strengthened. Miss Duncan scored the High school goal just before the close of the first half. South Park evened up matters about the middle of the second half. Miss C. Jay acted as referee.

Victoria vs. Nanaimo. The following team will represent the seven of the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club against the Nanaimo ladies at Oak Bay park next Saturday, January 25: Full backs, the Misses Green, M. Lowe and M. McInnes; centre forwards, the Misses K. Wollaston, K. Redfern, B. Hickey; forwards, the Misses M. Atkinson, M. Brown, E. Nichols, T. Clark and J. A. Brown. The game will commence at 1:30 p. m.

Montreal Beats Crescents.

New York, Jan. 21.—The Montreal Hockey Club tonight defeated the Crescent Club two to one.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

North Ward Won Championship. The North Ward boys won the city junior championship at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon by defeating the Capitals with a score of 2 goals to 1. All the scoring was done in the first half. In the second half, North Ward played three full backs and acted mostly on the defensive. The first goal was scored from a corner kick. McInnes doing the trick for North Ward. Peden tallied for South Park with a splendid shot, but D. Thompson scored for North Ward and the Capitals were unable to even up matters. The James Bay boys pressed desperately and attacked very hotly, but Cox was always on the spot, and he saved the situation in the second half. Senbrook and Pakers also did some very fine defence work.

Pettler, Peden, McFarlane and Whyte played well for the Capitals, and McInnes, Dakers, Senbrook and Thompson were very conspicuous on the North Ward side. H. A. Goward made a very efficient referee. Both teams have an excellent record for the season. The North Ward boys won all their games, while the Capitals won all with the exception of one, of which they drew. In the other defeat, the Capitals have won the championship twice, and if they had been successful yesterday they would have held the cup. However, the North Ward boys are now well in the running for the coveted trophy.

A Misunderstanding. On account of a misunderstanding, the game arranged to take place at Macaulay Point yesterday afternoon between the

Capital and Victoria West Intermediates was not played.

Hard Practice. The Victoria United team held a good practice at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, and when they meet the Garrison in a league match, the soldiers will have the time of their lives.

Match Defaulted. The Island League match arranged for yesterday afternoon between the Garrison and H. M. S. Bonaventure was not played, the sailors failing to appear. The referee, Mr. French, of the Egbert, after the usual formality, accordingly awarded the game to the Garrison.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

No Game Yesterday.

The Victoria Intermediates were very much disappointed yesterday afternoon. They traveled to Esquimalt to meet the fifteen from H. M. S. Bonaventure, but

Contract Annulled.—The contract which H. H. Eaton, brother of the city superintendent of the Victoria schools, had with the King county commission, by which he received half of the rates left by persons dying intestate that were exacted by him, has been annulled. H. H. Eaton received \$7,000 as his share of the receipts from one estate that was escheated.

Enjoyable Dance.—The second weekly dance of the Social club was held in Sir William Wallace hall last evening. About forty people were present and as the music was supplied by Mr. P. Luscombe the dancers had a delightful time. At 12 o'clock the young people left for their homes. The next dance will be held on Jan. 28.

BILKARDS.

Neck and Neck.

The latest game in the Driford billiard tournament developed into a neck and neck struggle between C. A. Goodwin and R. C. Davis, the former finally winning with a score of 300 points to 298. Both players were in fine form and their difficult cannons, splendid hazards and cool headwork excited the admiration of the spectators. The struggle was one of the best ever witnessed here.

Keen Disappointment. About one hundred people gathered in the Driford billiard room last evening expecting to see A. Proctor play H. Walton. Proctor had agreed to play at 10 o'clock, and in fact he made the date to suit his own convenience. Then, to the great disappointment of the crowd, he failed to keep his engagement. In spite of this, Mr. Walton was willing to play at a later date, but the game was ordered to be given to him by default. The match arranged for tomorrow night, B. J. Perry, scratch, vs. H. Walton, scratch, is expected to attract a record crowd.

CHESS.

International Cable Match.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 21.—Cambridge university has accepted the challenge of Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities for an international cable chess match to be played on April 18 and 19.

BASKETBALL.

A Satisfactory Explanation.

An apology is due to the New Westminster basketball team. Their action in postponing their match with the Fifth Regiment was considered unsportsmanlike, but Mr. Spurrier has received an explanation which is perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Thomas A. Briggs were stating that the game had been unavoidably postponed on account of a ball given by the association. The Royal City players are just as keen as the local boys, and it is hoped that a game will be arranged in the near future.

Game Postponed. The basketball game between the local seniors and the J. B. A. A. S., which was to have been played last night, has been postponed indefinitely. The local players are not in condition to meet the Capital City boys, thus the postponement.

THE RING.

Ryan Knocks Out Bennett.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—"Buddy" Ryan, of Chicago, claims the welterweight championship of the world, knocking out "Jack" Bennett, of this city, in the second round of what was scheduled as a six-round bout here to night. There was little damage in the opening round, each man apparently trying to get a line on his opponent.

THE HUNT.

Splendid Run.

The run of the Victoria Hunt Club, which started from the residence of Mr. F. B. Pemberton yesterday afternoon,

was the best of the season. The fences were numerous and of a fair height. There were sixteen riders out, including six ladies. The course led over Messrs. Pemberton's, Bowker's, Henderson's, Penbury's, Prescott's and Bishop's land, finishing up in the B. C. Cattle Company's property. There were three hurdles erected in Mr. Bowker's place, and five more in some lanes by Mr. Smith's. These jumps were a great improvement upon the usual run. There were three spills, the first on account of the horse slipping and coming down; the second, the horse falling after clearing a high fence; and the third, the horse hitting the fence and stumbling on the other side. The rider landed in a puddle, but luckily no damage was done.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded

Another Tale of the Live Shell Which Was Used as an Ornament.

A Native Boy Dropped a Fire-cracker and the Shell Got Busy.

News was brought by the Miowera of excitement in sleepy old Apia, which has lapsed into its tropical quietude since the unpleasantness of some years ago. The explosion of a six-inch shell which the owner thought was not loaded, caused the excitement.

When the British and Americans bombarded Samoa in 1899 a good many of the shells fired by the American cruiser Philadelphia and the British warship Porpoise did not explode. The natives found a good many of these unexploded shells, brought them in and sold them to residents of Apia, who bought them and have kept them either as curios or mementos of the war.

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Mr. W. W. Carille writes to the London Times: An American movement that has not apparently as yet attracted the attention that it deserves on this side of the water is the movement in favor of the "open shop." By New York files recently to hand I notice that, at the annual convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association, the central society to which delegates are sent from the employers' associations, in all the important centres in the United States, Mr. D. M. Parry, the president, was able, in his opening address, to report, with regard to the results of the year's activity on the part of the association, that he believed that fully 1,000 manufacturing establishments had during the year abandoned the closed shop and thrown their doors open to workmen without regard to their membership or non-membership in a trade union. "I have been informed," he said, "of the names of over 250 concerns in the city of Chicago alone that have done this." The movement, indeed, has made much more striking progress in the young and vigorous cities of the West than it has in the East, though there also the progress has been considerable. In regard to its results Mr. Parry was able to say that in some of the factories that had adopted the open shop prin-

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Mr. W. W. Carille writes to the London Times: An American movement that has not apparently as yet attracted the attention that it deserves on this side of the water is the movement in favor of the "open shop." By New York files recently to hand I notice that, at the annual convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association, the central society to which delegates are sent from the employers' associations, in all the important centres in the United States, Mr. D. M. Parry, the president, was able, in his opening address, to report, with regard to the results of the year's activity on the part of the association, that he believed that fully 1,000 manufacturing establishments had during the year abandoned the closed shop and thrown their doors open to workmen without regard to their membership or non-membership in a trade union. "I have been informed," he said, "of the names of over 250 concerns in the city of Chicago alone that have done this." The movement, indeed, has made much more striking progress in the young and vigorous cities of the West than it has in the East, though there also the progress has been considerable. In regard to its results Mr. Parry was able to say that in some of the factories that had adopted the open shop prin-

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Redmond Theatre

VICTORIA'S NEW FAMILY PLAY HOUSE.

Commencing week, January 23, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Matinee and Night, THE PLATT-FANNING CO. WILL PRESENT

A Tennessee Pardner

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee and Night

Monte Cristo

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, 10c.; a few reserved, 25c.

Night Prices: 10c. Phone 822—Call us up and reserve your seats.

Certain rises: Evening 8:15; all matinees 2:15.

Souvenirs given on Wednesday Matinee.

to so large an extent based on the principle that the less work that is done the greater will be the employment that must be created, can hardly in the end prove itself impragmatically strong. It carries within it a self-destructive element. It resolutely organized opposition on the part of the employers can achieve what has been achieved in America, why should not similarly organized opposition achieve as much among ourselves?

NEW FRENCH 9.45-INCH GUN.

London Times.

The French Militaire publishes a glowing account of the new French 9.45-inch gun by one of the French members of parliament who were present with the French minister of war

during the experiments at Havre on Sunday, December 18.

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\$25 CASH

And easy quarterly instalments will purchase properties on the Fernwood Estate, close to the Port street tram cars. These properties are very well situated, and contain some very good building sites; some of the land being very good. The lots in question, of which there are only a few, vary in size from 1-3 of an acre to over an acre, and are very cheap in price.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

Creamery Chop for Cows

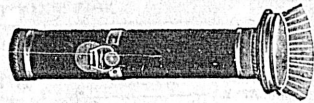
Will double your milk supply. Why?

Because it is all grain and is thoroughly mixed and ground, so as to give the greatest supply of milk possible. Try a sack.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 413.

YOU NEED ONE

SAFE



RELIABLE

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS FROM \$2.00 UP

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., GOVT. ST

Good Wheat Crop In Australia

Estimate That New Season's Product Will Reach 16,000,000 Bushels.

Murder By Blacks at Trading Station in the New Hebrides Group Reported.

News was brought by the steamer Mowera, which arrived yesterday morning, that Australia has thoroughly recovered from the effects of last season's drought and it is expected that the season's harvest will result in a surplus of 5,000,000 bushels being available for export.

The government statistician, Mr. T. A. Coghlan, has completed his estimate of the wheat harvest, which he describes as follows: "Having completed the compilation of the returns relating to the wheat harvest, I am now able to furnish an estimate of the probable returns for the various divisions of the state. The total yield is estimated at 16,221,000 bushels, or 10.2 bushels per acre, which is slightly in excess of the last decennial average (9.9 bushels). The actual figures, as returned by my reporters, amount to considerably more than this total, but as they are based mainly on the returns now being obtained I have reduced the estimate to allow for the losses which so often occur in harvesting the late crops. Still, if the conditions of harvesting are specially favorable, I should not be surprised to see the actual returns reach 17,000,000 bushels. A considerable quantity of the wheat is pinched, but after allowing 8,000,000 bushels for home consumption and 2,000,000 bushels for seed, some 5,000,000 bushels of this season's crop should be available for export, and I am now taking steps to ascertain what stocks of old wheat are still held in the country."

News was brought of severe hurricanes in the New Hebrides, which have done considerable damage to many buildings and dwellings being destroyed. Many trading vessels were lost. Most damage was done on shore. A Roman Catholic mission school at Vila, which was 175 feet long, was lifted bodily from its foundations by the winds and deposited, a wreck, some distance away.

A correspondent at Vila, in the New Hebrides, tells as follows of a tragedy at a trading station: "A French trader named Germain, and his wife, have a trading station on Aichen Island, close to the Malakula mainland. During the last week in November Germain went on a visit to Port Sandwich, leaving at the station his wife and a few native boys. The day after Germain's departure a party of Malakula natives came over from the mainland and attacked the station. Madame Germain was killed, the station house was wrecked, all the crops and trade goods were stolen, and the whole boat smashed. The raiders then returned to the mainland, and under the existing conditions of government, will not be punished, if at all, until a joint conference of warships has been held, which means at the earliest a delay of about six months."

One Came Out After The Other.

Suffered with Boils for Six Months.

Mr. Elie Brazeau, Meadowside Station, Ont., tells of his experience with Boils and Burdock Blood Bitters.

He says:—"In the Spring of 1889 I was continually troubled with boils—one coming after another for about six months. I suffered terribly, and was in a very bad condition. In August I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and began to feel better after taking it. I kept on until I had used five bottles, and can truthfully say that I was cured, and have remained so ever since. I have not had the least sign of a boil."

There is nothing like Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood, boils, pimples, dyspepsia, indigestion, or any trouble arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Services—Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers—Morning, Rev. W. Haugh Allen; evening, Canon Bonland. The music set for the day follows:
Morning.
Voluntary—Allegretto Hollins
Venite Turle
Psalm for 22nd morning Cath. Psalter
Te Deum Oakley
Benedictus Troutbeck
Italy
Hymns 255, 236, 550
Voluntary—Tollite Hostias St. Scaens
Evening.
Voluntary—Vesper Bells Splimen
Processional Hymn 179
Psalm for 22nd evening Cath. Psalter
Magnificat J. H. Maunders
Nunc Dimittis J. H. Maunders
Anthem—"O Worship the Lord" Hollins
Hymns 30, 233
Vesper Hymn M. S.
Recessional Hymn 291
Voluntary—Fantasia B. Tours

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.
Holy communion, 8 a. m.; matins and sermon, 11 a. m.; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m. Morning preacher, Rev. E. G. Miller. The following is the music:
Morning.
Organ—Voluntary Cath. Psalter
Venite Cath. Psalter
Te Deum, 1st Setting Cath. Psalter
Benedictus Troutbeck
Hymns 373, 176, 224
Organ—Voluntary
Evening.
Organ—Voluntary Cath. Psalter
Psalm Barnes
Nunc Dimittis Pelton
Hymns 193, 222, 20
Vesper Hymn M. S.
National Anthem
Organ—Voluntary
Evening.

ST. BARNABAS.
Holy eucharist, 8 a. m.; matins and litany, 11 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m. Morning preacher, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.
Hymns 4, 79, 178
Evening.
Voluntary—Andante in F Redhead
Psalm Cath. Psalter
Nunc Dimittis St. John
Vesper Hymn Lord, Keep Us Safe
Organ—Voluntary
Postlude—"March Triumphant" Batsie
Scottish Clerk

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.
Morning.
Organ—Prelude Matly
Venite Cath. Psalter
Te Deum Cath. Psalter
Jubilate Russell
Hymns 172, 169
Organ—Voluntary
Evening.
Organ—Berceuse Berenger
Psalm Cath. Psalter
Nunc Dimittis Barby
Hymns 125, 12
Organ—Voluntary
Postlude Duncan
Wednesday, 25th inst., conversion of St. Paul, 11 a. m., holy communion; 5 p. m., evensong.

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.
At the Church of Our Lord services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. with sermons by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. H. J. Wood.
Morning.
Venite and Psalm As Set
Te Deum H. Mercer
Jubilate H. Mercer
Anthem—"Holy Jesus"
Hymn 126 (June 307)
Hymn 249 (third tune)
Hymn 404
Organ—Allegro E. Plavell
Evening.
Organ—Andante Mee Pattison
Psalm As Set
Nunc Dimittis Farant
Hymn 159 A. & M. 255
Hymn 21 A. & M. (second tune)
Organ—Allegro Mee Pattison

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the pulpit at both morning and evening services—11 a. m. and 7 p. m., respectively. Morning subject, "The Christian's Duty to Society, 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. All are welcome, and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend any or all the services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.
The usual services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher. Sunday school, 2:30; Bible class, 3. The musical arrangements are as follows:
Morning.
Organ—Pastorale in E Lemare
Psalm 70
Anthem—"Come Unto Me" Clare
Hymn 132, 41, 183
Organ—Pastorale in D Munro
Evening.
Organ—"Adoration" Gaul
Psalm 43
Anthem—"He Watereth the Hills" Stimpert
Soprano solo, Miss Jennie Bishop.
Bass solo, Mr. D. B. Christopher.
Hymns 219, 263
Solo—"Rest Your Selves" Del Rio
Organ—Offertoire Mee Pattison

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.
Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Signs of Life"; evening subject, "Bargain Hunting"; a Character Sketch. Good music by the choir. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.
Today the pastor, Rev. R. J. McIntyre, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Under the Juniper Tree"; evening, "Being Welcomed in the Balance." Sunday school and Bible classes in the afternoon at 2:30. You are cordially invited to all these services.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.
Divine worship, 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. Dr. Whittington and the pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, 7 p. m.—a service of song. The pastor will give a short address on "The Plan of Salvation." Mrs. Hicks will sing, "Have You Any Room for Jesus?" and the male quartette will render, "Hark! There Comes a Whisper." The concert of the evening service. Classes 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible classes 2:30 p. m.; evangelistic services during the week. Everybody welcome.

CALVARY BAPTIST.
The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A.,
MR. HILL HAS PROVED IT
Toronto Man Explains How He Gained Thirty Pounds in a Few Weeks—Remarkable Statement.

At 89 Fuller street, Toronto, lives a man who claims to have arrived beyond the shadow of a doubt that Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill is the most wonderful remedy ever introduced. His name is W. A. Hill and he makes the following statement:
"I was very much run down, and had a constant pain in my side, which made life a drag to me. I fully believed my days were numbered, but I was induced to try a treatment of Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill, and the results were marvellous."
"After a short time I found myself restored to perfect health and strength, which I am thankful to say I have enjoyed ever since."
"I have gained thirty pounds in weight since I commenced to use Anti-Pill."

Mr. Hill's statement is only one of many. No one has ever used Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill without benefit. The price 50c. All druggists, or The Wholesale Drug Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

TO RENT

With possession on 1st December, the commodious rooms lately occupied by Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, on second and third floors of Hamley Block, corner Government and Brougham streets. Apply to

Established 1858 **A. W. Bridgman,** 41 Gov't St.

Electrical Apparatus For Power and Lighting

—THE—
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S

Are the standard motors for power purposes, from 1-4 h. p. upwards. Address all orders to District Office, Vancouver, B. C. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, ONT.

Everything in the Iron line—Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Structural Iron Work, Bridges, Water Works Supplies.

Address, Box 744, Vancouver, B. C.

will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "The Bystanders"; evening, "Why Not a Christian?" The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the evening service. Sunday school and Bible classes 2:30 p. m. Special services each evening during the week at 8 o'clock, in which the pastor will have the assistance of the mission band.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Vernon A. Carson, B. A., will occupy the pulpit. Morning subject, "Man's Chief Business in Life"; evening, "Outstanding Glories of the Christ." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Society at 8:15 p. m. All seats free; everyone welcome.

SPIRITUALISTS.
B. H. Kneeshaw will hold a meeting at his home, 155 Superior street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The subject of discussion will be, "An Idea of God." The meetings are free, and all are welcome.

ZION MEETINGS.
Salvation, healing, and holy living through faith in Jesus, the Christ. Rev. R. M. Simmons, elder in the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion (John A. Alexander, first Apostle and general overseer), will conduct special meetings in Zion, Tabernacle, 60 Johnson street, Victoria, January 23 to 25, 1905. Services each evening at 7:30 Sunday 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Leaves of Healing and other Zion publications may be obtained at the hall before and after each meeting. Men, women and others visited on request. No charge of any kind for any service—Matt. 10:8. Everybody welcome at services. All seats free. Free will offerings received. Christ is all in all.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY.
Services will be held today at 81 Pandora street, at 11 a. m. Subject of lesson—sermon, "Love."

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD AND THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
Public meetings held every Sunday evening.

Balmoral Auction Mart AUCTION SALE
Tuesday, January 24, 1905
Our fourth sale of Esquimalt Furniture, consisting of the following:

I Morris Piano
NEARLY NEW
I Walnut Parlor Suite
Two Mahogany Bedsteads, 100 years old; 1 Mahogany Bureau; 1 Mahogany Washstand; 1 Mahogany Mirror; 1 Brass and Iron Bedstead (English); 1 Walnut, 1 Maple, 1 Pine, 2 Walnut, 2 Walnut, 1 Mahogany, 2 Walnut What-nots; 1 Walnut Secretary; 1 Oak Writing Desk; 1 Rattan Perambulator; 1 Rattan Child's cradle; 1 Iron crib with mattress; Child's Wooden Crib; 1 New Carpet, 50 yards; 1 Roll New Carpet, 100 Yards; 1 Roll New Carpet, 60 Yards; 3 Air-tight Heaters; 1 Bed Stove; other goods too numerous to mention.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE FURNITURE WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
L. EATON & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
We also have 1 Desmores Typewriter. No 1, used but one month, which will be sold by private sale at a greatly reduced price.

BITTANGCOURT AUCTIONEER
Is instructed by Mr. J. Moore to sell by

Public Auction
At No. 81 Johnson Street, on
Tuesday, January 24, at 2 p. m.
2nd floor, or in Lots to Suit Purchaser:

Stack of Valuable Drugs and Drug Store Furnishings
Consisting of Patent Medicines; Toilet Articles; Shampoos; G. S. Dr. and S. M. Bottles; Specie Stone Jars; Show Bottles; Druggist's Glassware; a quantity of Prescriptions and Mortars; 16-foot Counter, Valued at \$20; Writing Desk; Drug Mill; Press Mill; Herb Case; Upright Show Case; Platform Scales; 60 Demijohns, etc., etc.

F. J. BITTANGCOURT AUCTIONEER.
Phone B518. Office: Corner Yates and Blanshard Streets.
Goods on view 9 a. m. day of sale.

AUCTION
—OF—
MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,
Friday, 27th
2 P. M.
No Reserve.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

CANADIAN RED WHEAT

MATURED IN WOOD BOTTLED IN BOND



WHISKY ROYAL DISTILLERY
HAMILTON, CANADA.
Guaranteed Distilled in 1898

The Best Canadian Rye in the Market

To be obtained at D. H. Ross & Co., F. Carne, Windsor Grocery Co. and all leading bars in the city. Ask for the large bottle.

WHOLESALE AT

PITHER & LEISER.

IT IS SAID That Seeing is Believing

Seeing the bargains we offer is unquestionably believing that we do all we promise—

CALIFORNIA PRUNES, 90-100, 8 lbs. for 25c.
WHITE COOKING FIGS, 3 lbs. for 25c.
BLACK COOKING FIGS, per lb. 10c.
SOLUBLE COCOA, per lb. 25c.
FRY'S COCOA, 3 pkgs. for 25c.

THE WESTERN GROCERY CO., LTD. THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.
PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 28. 89 AND 41 JOHNSON ST.

WE DO TINNING of Copper and Iron

THE CANADA METAL CO. TORONTO, ONT.

Just the Thing

For the little ones—our Royal flavored mixture is pure, fresh, wholesome, and delicious, and will please mamma as well as the babies. Try our fine chocolates, creams and caramels, our luscious plain and turted marshmallows and Turkish Delight, and you will give yourself a treat you will wish to repeat.

A. BANCROFT
"PALACE OF SWEETS..."
Between two Jewelry Stores.

WEILER BROS.

Annual Sale

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO CHILDREN

We have decided to clear out a number of

Carriages, Go-Carts and Wagons

The weather is such as enables the children to get out every day. It becomes a burden to carry a little one for any distance. We expect that every tired mother will purchase at least one from our splendid line of CHILDREN'S VEHICLES.

WHITNEY BABY CARRIAGES

Canopy top, with adjustable storm curtain and velvet upholstery; the wheels have rubber tires.

\$16.00, for \$13.00

A finely upholstered baby carriage, with rattan hood and adjustable foot rest.

\$25.00, for \$18.00

A few Baby Carriages nicely upholstered in Derby tapestry and fitted with parasol tops.

\$19.00, for \$16.00
\$25.00, for 19 00
\$6.00, for 30.00

The Whitney Baby Carriage is the very best made.

WEILER BROS' GREAT ANNUAL SALE



WAGONS

A strongly built English buggy, upholstered in leather, highly finished and substantially constructed.

\$35.00, for \$22.50
22.00, for 12.50
15.00, for 10.00

Other Kinds

\$14.00, for \$9.00
(Rubber Tires.)
\$7.50, for \$4.00
(Steel Wheels.)

We have only a few of any of these, and in most cases one only, so that the early purchasers will have the best selection.

A Grey Goose Quill

Oh! Nature's noblest gift—my gray goose quill!
Shave of my thoughts, obedient to my will,
Torn from thy parent bird to form a pen,
Thou mighty instrument of little men!

—Byron, "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

Early in 1904 the Manitoba Free Press gave an order to the Hudson's Bay Company for a number of quill pens made from the wing-feathers of the Canada wild geese. These gray goose quills the Free Press sent out at Christmas, each accompanied by a copy of an artistically got up booklet entitled "A Quill from a Canada Wild Goose," to the newspapers of the Dominion, to many of the newspapers of the United States, and to newspapers in Great Britain. They were also sent to representative business men in Eastern Canada and across the line to advertise Western Canada, the illustrated booklet containing in carefully prepared, condensed and attractive form a mass of information regarding the development and progress of the West and of Winnipeg. As with the previous Christmas souvenirs sent out by the Free Press, the quill pens intended for distribution among the paper's subscribers. The total number of these souvenirs would cover only a fraction of the Free Press subscription list. Nor were they intended for distribution in the West, except to the newspapers. Their purpose is to advertise this country. They form part of the Free Press' campaign of disseminating abroad the facts in regard to Western Canada in the most attractive and convincing manner. The Christmas souvenirs sent out in former years fulfilled this purpose in an eminently satisfactory manner. These previous souvenirs were as follows: In 1901, a miniature sack of "No. 1 Hard" Manitoba wheat; in 1902, a miniature sack of reindeer pemican made at Fort McPherson, a Hudson's Bay Company post 65 miles within the Arctic circle and 2,978 miles northwest of Winnipeg, accompanied by an illustrated booklet bound with a deer skin thong; and in 1903, a gopher's tail, mounted, as a "good luck bringer," accompanied by an illustrated booklet containing the Cree legend of the gopher, given in print for the first time. Each one of these souvenirs received hundreds of newspaper notices from leading journals of the United States and of Great Britain, to say nothing of the journals of Eastern Canada. Such papers as the New York Sun and the Boston Transcript have made them the subject of extended editorials, and they have received special attention from the British press. Several pages of the Free Press would be required to print these newspaper notices.

The booklet, "A Quill from the Canada Wild Goose" is printed in antique style, the pages being decorated with pen-and-ink drawings, of which a few are reproduced herewith. The cover is printed in black and buff, the front bearing the title at the top in fac-simile of writing done with a quill pen, and beneath it in old English: "With the Cree legend of the wild goose, here set out for the first time in print," and below that: "Given at the office of the Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg, Canada, Christmas, nineteen hundred and four," followed by an embossed fac-simile of a seal done in red sealing wax. The back of the cover shows a sunset over a wide expanse of marsh, with a V-shaped battalion of wild geese crossing the sky. The matter contained in pages 2 to 12 of the book—omitting the marginal decorations—is reproduced below. The remaining pages, containing the statistical and other information in regard to Winnipeg and the West, are

not given here, as that information has already been presented in greatly more extended form in recent special numbers of the Free Press, notably the Winnipeg Building number, and the Harvest and Progress number.

The introductory matter is as follows: The quill pen accompanying this little book, which the Manitoba Free Press of Winnipeg sends you with its best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, was made in England from a wing-feather of a Canada wild goose taken last spring with many others in the vicinity of York Factory, the historic trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, some six hundred miles—as the wild geese flies—from north from Winnipeg on the shore of Hudson Bay.

The particular wild goose that furnished the pen herewith probably had its birthplace somewhere on the banks of one of the many rivers emptying into Hudson's Bay, along the west coast-line of that great inland sea. On the high, as it cleared the upper regions of the air on powerful wings. The Red river of the north—at the junction of which with the Assiniboine stands Winnipeg—is, like the Mississippi and the Nile, a main line of bird travel north and south, and we may well believe that our wild goose and its mates followed the course of that waterway in those yearly journeyings, which, for this special goose and for others, ended, as they began, in the north. After that, the wing-feather which has been fashioned to a pen for your use crossed the Atlantic twice, and is now at your service.

Quill pens made from the wing-feathers of the Canada wild geese and known as Hudson's Bay quills, are still used at court in England, and in some of the British government offices, as well as in most of the west end clubs in London, and in the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. King Edward habitually uses them; it was with a Hudson's Bay quill he signed the coronation oath. Mr. Balfour also uses them habitually. A long list might be given of distinguished persons who wrote with Hudson's Bay quills, including Sir Walter Scott, who wrote an entire novel, "Redgauntlet," with one Hudson's Bay quill; Lord Palmerston, Charles Dickens, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone and Queen Victoria.

It is only the five outer wing-feathers of the wild goose that are useful for writing; and of these the second and third are the best. The left wing quills are more generally esteemed than those from the right wing, from the fact that they curve outward and away from the writer using them. In reply to an inquiry which was sent to the Manitoba Free Press in regard to the process of making the feathers into pens, the following, which has been received from London, is of interest:

"All the quills that are sufficiently large for pen-making purposes receive the same treatment. After being roughly sorted for size, they are treated by the 'dutch', who 'fires' them in a small charcoal stove. This operation consists in passing the end of the quill slowly into the stove and out again. One effect of the firing is to clear away the cloudy appearance on the barrel of the quill. After the first firing the quill is laid on a board and flattened with a knife; after which it is again fired. The second firing restores the quill to its original shape again, although the finished pen shows signs of the knitting in

the ridges which appear at the side of the pen, which can usually be distinguished.

"After firing, the quill passes to the rubber, and the bearder and stripper, who scrape the barrel and remove a part of the feather and trims it. It then reaches the pen-cutter, who first forces a small object like a pen-holder into the open end of the quill, which causes it to split. Then pen is then cut round the split with a very sharp knife. It is necessary that the quill should be split, and not cut, in order that it may retain its elasticity. A cut would remain open permanently.

The pens are finally sorted and bound into bundles with colored cord which denotes the quality, and the ends are protected by a cardboard case, and in this condition they pass into the trade."

It is interesting to note that the English word pen (Latin, penna), as well as its equivalent in French (plume), and in German (feder) originally means a wing-feather; but in ancient times implements used for producing written characters were not quills. Among the earliest reference to pens are those found in Judges v. 14. Psalms xlv. 1, and Isaiah lvi. 1, chiefly referring beyond doubt to the iron stylus which cut out characters in the tablets of limestone or soapstone. These may have been made of other metals, and were in some instances pointed with diamonds, as referred to in Jeremiah vii. 8; and if taken in connection with the mention of a penknife (Jeremiah xxvi. 23) this passage seems to imply that a steel was in use at that period.

In the Third Epistle of John, written about A. D. 85, mention is made of a "pen" referring to the practice of writing upon skins or other flexible material. Although the first reference in the Bible to writing belongs to B. C. 1296, writing upon goatskins has been found in the course of excavations in Upper Egypt, and is assigned to the reign of King Khufu, B. C. 3760. In the Far East, and perhaps in Egypt, the camel's hair pencil was substituted for metal implements, and characters were painted on the bark of trees and skins of animals, very much as the Chinese draw them on paper.

The quills of geese and crows were in time discovered to be more useful than either the reed or brush. They were introduced, it is thought, about A. D. 56. For centuries the quill was the favorite instrument of the rapid writer, and continued to be so until the steel pen superseded it. Until the early years of the nineteenth century, the quills were simply hardened by dipping in boiling alum water or diluted nitric acid and were not cut. Writers cut their own pens from these prepared quills, an art acquired only after much instruction and practice. Every teacher was expected to be proficient in this part of the profession. Early in the nineteenth century quill pens were made for sale, and boxes of them, with nibs for fastening them upon holders, were sold by all stationers.

Notwithstanding the impression that the quill pen produces only coarse writing, as beautiful specimens of penmanship have been produced by it as by any other instrument in use, not excepting the engraver's tool. It has always been from the goose that quills have been chiefly obtained; although the swan, crow, owl, hawk and turkey have all been more or less laid under contribution. Swan quills, indeed, are better (and more costly) than those from the goose. The duck, crow quills have been much employed.

quick an' put on hees snowshoe", an'

tek' his bow an' arrows to defen' him from Ke-che-mosh-ka-hun, an' he set out on de trail for go to 'Ye-Kwas' tepee.

"But Ke-che-mosh-ka-hun he hide himself onder de snow, an' he hear all dat, an' he go right away an' mak' beeg magic; an' in mos' a minute de valley shud fill wit' water, so Wi-sa-ka-chack near drown. An', just as Wi-sa-ka-chack he com' up de las' tam, Ke-no-a-zhay, de jack-feesh, she swim' up out of de river, an' say—'Little broder, get on my back an' I save you'; an' she swim to de shore wit' Wi-sa-ka-chack on her back. So Wi-sa-ka-chack he jump out an' run quick to de top where hees tepee look lak' an' islan' out of de water, an' he dance an' sing an' mek' beeg medicine to keep back de water. But Ke-che-mosh-ka-hun he make medicine more big as dat, an' de water she com' up one, two, 'tree, lak' everyting. An' w'en de dark she com', de water still creep up."

"Den Wi-sa-ka-chack, heem weary, an' he slep hard; an' he have gre't dream. An' de dream is beeg goose, ten an' beeg as any goose lak' he see before, an' wite lak' snow; an' dat goose he flap hees wings, an' say—I am Nih-ka, oh broder;—an' Wi-sa-ka-chack he bow low to de groun', for he never seen no goose lak' as dis befo'. An' Nih-ka, he say—I am not good, little broder, to mek' de water go down, nor to keel Ke-che-mosh-ka-hun, your enemy; but none can fly so fas' lak' me, nor carry message lak' me; so geey me message for your frien' to com' queek an' help you before you drown. Den in his dream he see Nih-ka dance an' by rout' in de tepee till it mos' com' down; an' everyting fly up in de air wit' de wind she mak'. An' jus' w'en Wi-sa-ka-chack tink de tepee blow away, Nih-ka flop down de floor in de fire an' scatter de ashes all over, an' disappear."

"Wi-sa-ka-chack he wak' up in de mornin', an' he know a sign com' to heem in de night, because everyting turn' upside down in de tepee; an' in de ashes of de fire he fin' a great quill an' he pick it up; an' in de quill he see a small roll of birch-bark; an' he hear a great win', an' Nih-ka she say outside de tepee, 'Write a message, oh broder, dat I may carry it queek.' So he write a message to his frien', Ah-nih-ka, the hunter, an' help him; an' he place it in de quill, an' Nih-ka she tak' it and fly away queek."

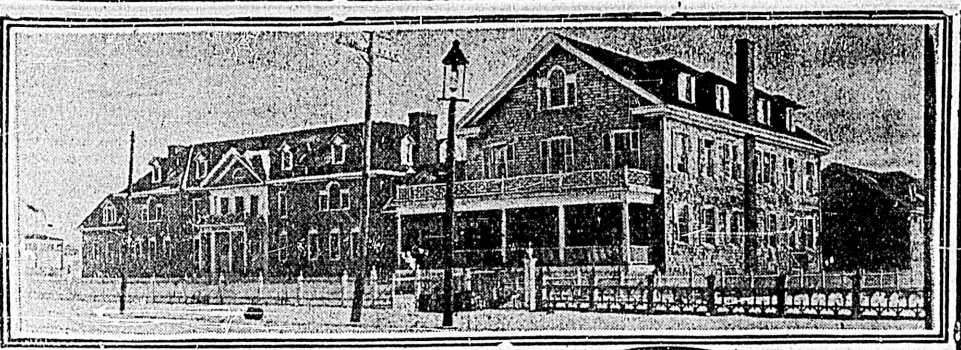
"Den Wi-sa-ka-chack he sit down in front of de tepee an' wait, for he know dat Ah-nih-ka com' queek lak' he can; an' de water he still com' up; wan, two, 'tree, lak' dat. But before it com' up to de tepee he hear Ah-nih-ka com' swimmin' ever de water making slap wit' his tail; an' Ah-nih-ka say to heem—'Do not be'frail little broder.' And he go quick an' bring und on hees tail an' sticks in hees paws, an' mek' a path across de water so dat Wi-sa-ka-chack he walk right over, wit'out wettin' hees mocassin', to a safe place."

"An' so now w'en you see de place were dat Ah-nih-ka de heaver live, you see heem build de path across de water to keep hees children mind how dat he wance save Wi-sa-ka-chack. An' every year Ke-che-mosh-ka-hun, wat you call de spring flood, he get angry w'en de snow go an' it mind him how dat Ah-nih-ka an' Wi-sa-ka-chack play heem smart trick, an' he sen' de beeg water to hurt de Cree an' spoil his hunting."

"An' from dat time Nih-ka an' hees children dey show on dere feathers de black an' grey ashes of Wi-sa-ka-chack fire; only a few place' wite on hees cheek an' breast an' onder hees wing w're de fire not touch. An' all de people all over de worl' know dat story she true, for de comance she sen' de quills of Nih-ka to all de wite man to write hees message wit'."

WHAT IS EXPATRIATION?

The word "expatriation" is often employed to denote merely the giving up of one's country, and more particularly one's native country, by a permanent change of abode; but, as used in diplomatic discussions, it signifies the change both of home and of allegiance, and



READY FOR BED

DINING ROOM

New York, Jan. 14.—Thirty-one children, between the ages of 2 and 13 years, are taking the outdoor treatment for non-pulmonary tuberculosis at Sea Breeze, Coney Island. This is the first attempt in this country to cure those afflicted with diseases of this character by giving them all the sea air they can breathe, but at four places on the seashore in Germany and one in France the treatment has been highly successful, and it is believed that it will be in this country. The children at Sea Breeze

were kept in tents during the summer, but when cold weather came they were removed into one of the buildings belonging to the home. Here they eat and sleep with windows wide open and when they are not eating and sleeping they are out of doors, on the porches or in the grounds.

Every child has some form of tuberculosis, usually of the bones or glands. Most of them come from the hospitals in the city. They cannot remain in the institutions long enough for the slow cure which a disease like tuberculosis

demands, and besides conditions are not right there. In the homes of almost all these children the conditions are worse, and unless they are removed from them they will die or they will become invalids or helpless cripples and charges upon the community.

Dr. Charlton Wallace, attending orthopedic surgeon, believes that almost all of these children, if given such treatment as they receive at Sea Breeze, will recover to such an extent that they will become self-supporting members of the community instead of a charge upon it.

more especially of allegiance. By the laws of all civilized countries provision is made for the admission of aliens to citizenship. The process by which this is done is called naturalization. What is the effect of this process? Does it confer upon the individual a new political character, without divesting him of that which he previously had, thus exposing him, unless his original sovereign consent to the change, to the conflicting claims of a dual allegiance? Or does it of its own force not only invest him with a new allegiance, but also free him from the obligations of the old? By the laws of the United States, an alien was required, at the time of his admission to citizenship, to forswear all allegiance to his former sovereign, and no inquiry was made as to whether that sovereign had, either by general or by specific permission, consented to the act. It might therefore be inferred that they were framed upon the theory that the individual possessed an absolute and unrestricted right to change his allegiance, without regard to the claims which his country of origin might assert, even within its own jurisdiction. This would,

however, be a hasty inference, so far as any rate as the omission to inquire concerning the claims of prior allegiance is concerned. Other countries had naturalization statutes, by which no such inquiry was authorized; and yet those countries conceded to their own subjects the right of expatriation only with substantial qualifications or not at all. While they granted naturalization, they did not claim that it dissolved the ties of prior allegiance and made its recipient an alien to his native country, without regard to the latter's laws on the subject.—Harper's Magazine.

"EVANGELINE" AND "LAMB'S TALES."

Montreal Gazette.

At a British Columbia teachers' gathering which decided that Longfellow's "Evangeline" should be dropped from the school books, the opinion was expressed that "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare" did not encourage children to read the actual works of the great dramatist. There is probably good foundation for the claim, Shakespeare is strong meat for babes, and

probably is neglected by those of advanced as well as of ordinary school education. The fault is not in Lamb's work, but in the people.

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HOW SANTA CLAUS WENT FORTH TO THE VERY POOR

Mr. Ballington Booth Tells of the Work Done at Christmas by the Volunteers of America.

The following article was written for the New York World by Mrs. Ballington Booth, wife of the leader of the Volunteers of America:

Christmas has once more come and gone, and to us in the Volunteers of America it has meant a whirl of work that leaves us almost bewildered in the reaction of today. Do you know how it feels to ride on the locomotive of an express train over a road of many curves and tunnels, whistling, clanging, jolting, swinging and at last bringing up short in the depot of your destination, with every nerve vibrating and every muscle taut? Find yourself once more on the depot platform with the ordinary, every-day sounds and crowds around you and your head will feel dazed, your eyes misty, and your steps so unsteady that the passer-by will wonder what is the matter with you. Figuratively, that is the feeling and condition of our little staff in my department these first days after Christmas. For three weeks

Never has it been so quickly and sympathetically accomplished before in the experience of our special work. No sooner had our appeal appeared (through the kindness of many editors in the press, both secular and religious) than answers began to pour in upon us in every form and from every part of our wide country. Donations ranging all the way from ten cents to \$250 reached my desk, and parcels of new clothes, old clothes, candles, books, toys and shoes, shoes, especially shoes, from the readers of the Ladies' Home Journal. By the week before Christmas (when our packing begins) the spacious store-room had overflowed into our offices, into the waiting-room, out into the passage ways, until boxes were piled up to the ceilings, and to any one else we should have appeared to be working in the midst of a hopeless confusion. I can say to the friends who entrusted their money to me and sent me forth as their "Santa Claus" that I personally

The cutter opens another, white and crisp this time. Here is its message: "I send you \$10 for wives and children of men in prison. It is in memory of my one and only hero, whom the good Shepherd is leading in the green pastures in the heavenly country. May some poor mother whose arms are over full be comforted by your loving kindness." Yet another comes from the mother of a happy home. "When I reached home after church this morning I told my wee boy that I had been listening to the lady who wrote 'Sleepy-Time Stories,' of which he is very fond. 'Oh,' he said, 'mamma, did you tell her that I liked them?' Then I told him about the poor little children for whom you were trying to provide a happy Christmas and asked him if I should not, in his name, send you a little money to use for Christmas gifts for these poor little ones. He was very much pleased, so you will kindly use the enclosed donation for that purpose." Here is another: "I am



MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH

we have been going with all steam on at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, and the one point that must be made on time was Christmas! Will my readers, therefore, pardon a very disjointed and imperfect account of the much I long to share with them, but can only briefly sketch as one would reproduce scenes caught in the rush and whirl of a passing glance?

It has been our best Christmas in the history of the Volunteers; far and away ahead of any we have planned before.

Standing at our point of vantage we have had a wonderful view of the two sides of Christmas—the sad and the joyous—and our hearts have been warmed and our eyes dimmed with happy tears as we have seen the glow of the loving good-will and sympathy from the one sending its sweet comfort into the sorrowful gloom and chill of the other. On the one side of us were the poor homes where mothers' hearts ached at the thought of the little ones who might go cold and hungry on the feast day, and who had to be told that Santa Claus could not come any more because father was away, and how those mothers' thoughts followed the words to the distant prison cell, lonely and dreary, of which perhaps the questioning children were spared the knowledge. Shame and misery sat down on the doorstep, and it seemed as if they would make the sound of Christmas bells the very dirge of woe for the innocent who reap the wreck and ruin of the whirlwind when they have not sown to the wind.

On the other side where the homes bright and happy, little ones thrilled with the excitement of the coming day, and mothers who lovingly told them the story of the Christ-Babe, while they planned and spent liberally to brighten the glad home and fulfill all the expectations of the light eyes and eager hearts surrounding them.

Our first work that Christmas brought was to draw these two extremes together, that the cry of pain might reach the one and the angel song of good-will be sent in response as a glad surprise to echo through the shadows of the other.

picked out every article of clothing needed. This shopping consumed hours, but if you could have seen the nice, warm coats, the pretty dresses for the girls, the jolly little caps, sweaters and "pants" for the boys, the warm, serviceable wrappers and dresses for the women, and above all, the dainty baby clothes, you would have felt as I did—that it was well-spent time. Eight people were kept busy sorting and packing for days; then there was the hunting up of families, so that we might know exactly the needs of those in and around the city. The typewriter was kept busy picking up the names of the children, and which took hours more to open, with any possibility of finding a free moment to answer it. I wish I could reproduce that mail for my readers. It would fill the whole paper, but it would certainly bring to their hearts a reassuring feeling concerning this good old world of ours. They might sigh over the sad and pitiful message, but they would realize how many loving, generous, unselfish hearts are ready with their responsive help.

The knife slips through a poor, soiled-looking envelope. The letter is from a mother who says that her tiny boy has no underclothes and cries with the cold each day as he goes to school in his poor, scanty, little outer garments; she does not care for herself, but "for God's sake" will we not help her little one?

poor, but I send you a dollar to help make somebody happy. God bless you in return. Oh, I wish I had time to write you a long letter. My husband is dead and I have a little boy nine years old and a mother to keep. I love you. Let me know if you get the dollar." Again a mother writes: "Please use the money as you think best. It is the candy money of two small boys who are devoted friends of 'Brother Brown Eyes and Baby Dimple.'" This time the letter is from a teacher: "My Dear Mrs. Booth: I enclose a money order for \$3. When your appeal came to me I gave each of the twenty children in my primary class a little box to save their pennies in, to be sent to you. In six weeks thirteen of the boxes were returned and the amount was \$3. Four of the children gave me a great sacrifice in giving their all. Their toys they brought also. Two of these three I speak specially of bought little animals, as they did not have any old ones, and the third gave me (all he had earned), and said he had no of single toy, or he would have given it. I hope their little offerings will bless and bring joy to some sad home." But I must not go on or all the pages of the paper would be filled. I can assure you that my heart was very full as I read the letters after the fashion of loving and generous help, gladly given and counted a joy, being done for the dear Christ's sake.

Pen Pictures of Grim War

Frederick Palmer's Clever Word Paintings of Nippon Denji

Mr. Frederick Palmer is one of the correspondents who accompanied the Japanese forces in Manchuria and he has written an interesting book. A perusal of "With Kuroki in Manchuria," the first book published describing a part of the military operations of the forces in Manchuria easily shows why this is so. In the first place, Mr. Palmer is a descriptive writer, and a man of the highest reputation in the newspaper world. In the second place, he is thoroughly in sympathy with the Japanese, and has demonstrated his ability to see the points of view of the Japanese point of view. This is shown in the manner in which he presents the case of the Japanese staff in the matter of the liberty—or perhaps it would be better to say in regard to the license refused the honor of correspondents and scribblers who have flocked to Manchuria from this country and from England, and bitter complaints have been voiced forth by some of the most notorious, if not the more celebrated correspondents, many of whom got no nearer the actual seat of war than Tokyo, and very few of whom were permitted to go farther than Korea. In the words of an English-speaking friend, a member of the Japanese general staff, Mr. Palmer presents the whole case in a fair and entirely adequate manner of the Japanese. The officer says: "I cannot tell one European from another. I have heard that either nationality can tell an Englishman from an American at a glance. Do you think that is true?" The Mr. Palmer says: "Therein lies an excuse, if not a reason, for not permitting either correspondents or military attaches more freedom of movement in the field. To bring the comparison home, if the average American officer, let alone the average Japanese officer, let alone the average Japanese soldier, could distinguish a Japanese from a Chinese or a Korean, with hair cut the same way and wearing much the same kind of clothes, he would take no risks on the strength of his judgment. So the attaches and the military attaches and the correspondents behind the attaches, and they are the most curious thing about this army to the army itself."

with Spain either remained in Tokyo or were held so far in the rear of the army as to be in absolute ignorance of the active operations at the front. Mr. Palmer measured up to the high standard set by the Japanese general staff, and for this reason, as well as for the reason that it is the first book describing the actualities of the war, his work is most valuable.

Mr. Palmer is pro-Japanese. This is not an unreasonable position to assume, as correspondents generally sympathize with the nation to whose army they are attached, but Mr. Palmer gives a most convincing statement of the fact that he is in him. He is anti-Russian, but not unreasonably so. He has no patience with official Russia and only contempt for the blundering and incompetency of Russian officers. For poor, simple, ignorant, abused and loyal Japan, he has only commiseration and regret. For the Japanese common soldier of Nippon Denji, the infantryman of the Japanese army, Mr. Palmer has a jovial and enthusiastic admiration. He dedicates his book to Nippon Denji.

"To the Japanese infantry, smiling, brave, tireless, and no less to the daring gunners who dragged their guns close to the enemy's line over night, this book, written by one who was with you for five months in the field, is admirably dedicated."

It Nippon Denji has an inferior cannon and its range is 1000 yards less than Ivan's heavier and more modern gun, Nippon Denji, in "this artless Japanese way," refuses to fight. Ivan at the long range, and moves his cannon up to the point where they are effective. If Nippon Denji's cannon can fire only one shell while Ivan's gun is firing two, Nippon Denji offsets that advantage of Ivan's by making every shot count. Ivan discharges his cannon and hopes to hit something. Nippon Denji fires his piece and he knows it will hit something. Nippon Denji does not waste effort. He makes every shot tell. Mr. Palmer, in his account of the battle of Liao Yang, gives a graphic description of this tactical difference of method in the handling of gun fire. It is a story that is worth reading and rereading again, for it shows the immeasurable superiority of Japanese over Russian tactics. It is the old story of the Roman short sword and the Persian javelin over again, but this time enacted with long-range artillery as the weapons.

Mr. Palmer compares the status of the contending nations to that of France and Germany in their struggle in 1870. As with the Germans in 1870, so with the Japanese in 1904, every eventuality had been considered and every move had been planned beforehand. The one characteristic of the Germans then, as of the Japanese now, is precision, a precision where armies are moved by their commander as a master chess player. The Russian policy of fatalistic Russia is given its full weight in the scale, but to the fortresses around Port Arthur, and the Russian policy of delay is no match for Japanese precision and alertness. Nippon Denji also can wait, and wait with unwearying patience, smiling, but never forgets that sometime there will be a time to strike, and for that time he must ever be prepared. Another characteristic of the Japanese upon which Mr. Palmer throws a new light is his attitude toward death. We of the Western world have been taught to regard the Japanese as so blind devotees of a heathen religion, whose tenets made them fanatics anxious to throw away their lives for the glory of their emperor. This is not so. The Japanese are willing and anxious to die for their emperor, who is to them the deity of the spirit of Japan, but no Japanese will throw his life away. He barter it willingly, but in return demands its price, a few feet of advance toward the Russian trenches, perhaps a Russian flag, a Russian life as a Russian man, but always the price, and the price purchased for the sun flag and the glory of Dai Nippon. Mr. Palmer's book is not entirely made up of eulogies for his hero Nippon Denji. There are many admir-

ably drawn portraits in the work and many sagacious comments on the stirring events preceding the declaration of war and the dramatic destruction of the Russian ships in the first naval attack upon the Port Arthur squadron.

There is an admirable pen picture of Yamagata, the man whose first military experience was gained as a Samurai swordsman clad in feudal armor during the wars of the daimyo in period in Japanese history corresponding to that of the English before Runnymede. It is a difficult feat to think of an English baron who fought under Coeur de Lion at Acre directing from his office in London the operations of the "East Asiatic" in the Boer war, and yet Yamagata, during the short span of his life, has occupied positions as far apart as these. This is what Mr. Palmer says of the Yamagata of today: "It was Yamagata, the country gentleman, the statesman, not Yamagata, the soldier, whom I saw this morning, this slight, elderly man in a frock coat, with his bronzed face, his high cheek bones, his good-humored eyes and hair turning gray, in his person bringing one nearer to old Japan, than any other man. The Marquis belongs at once to this regime and to the one before. As we slipped our tea he talked of the war which was only sixteen hours old; the war on which he had staked his reputation; the war which meant to his people more than their political future—their future as individuals. He spoke of it as simply and as calmly as if it were a game. Nothing in his shrewd face showed that he had been under continuous strain for weeks."

Mr. Palmer's story is not without touches of humor and his accounts of the woes of the Japanese and the mess provisions by the under steward of a tourist hotel in Tokyo is intensely funny. Imagine, if you can, half a dozen able-bodied men, after tramping or riding all day over wretched mountain roads, sitting down to a meal consisting of sweet champagne and canned Italian sausage. Italian sausage, which, as John Bass, the English correspondent said, "you could use for a brickbat, insect powder, a tent pole, or a pillow, and to grope your boots with. When you have to eat—actually eat and so destroy—other things to satisfy your hunger you have only to smell of an Italian sausage and your hunger is gone."

Equally amusing are the accounts of the raids on the local traders along the route of march after the correspondents, like General Sherman, had decided to "live on the country."

The vision of Frederick Palmer dining off a can of imitation—made from a condensed milk and Mr. James Hare devouring a quart of olives at one meal would have been a sight for gods and men.

On the 10th of September, with five months of campaigning behind them, the Japanese said farewell to the staff of the First army and turned south on his journey to Newchwang. At Newchwang Mr. Palmer met Henry H. Miller of Oregon, the American who, in the face of all the difficulties that Russia had known so far, how to pile up, stuck to his post, and as Mr. Palmer says, achieved a real diplomatic success and one that is deserving of recognition at the hands of the administration.

Every individual who considers this war as a great sacrifice in giving each of the twenty children in my primary class a little box to save their pennies in, to be sent to you. In six weeks thirteen of the boxes were returned and the amount was \$3. Four of the children gave me a great sacrifice in giving their all. Their toys they brought also. Two of these three I speak specially of bought little animals, as they did not have any old ones, and the third gave me (all he had earned), and said he had no of single toy, or he would have given it. I hope their little offerings will bless and bring joy to some sad home."

But I must not go on or all the pages of the paper would be filled. I can assure you that my heart was very full as I read the letters after the fashion of loving and generous help, gladly given and counted a joy, being done for the dear Christ's sake.

Mr. Palmer's mood in closing is strangely like that so characteristic of Lafcadio Hearn:

"As our steamer passed out of Yokohama harbor many lights twinkled on the water. It was the night of bon-matsuri—a festival of the dead. Tiny boats bearing food for the departed were being set adrift on the flood tide. Some of these must travel far to Port Arthur, to the armies of Kuroki, Oku and Nodzu. If the givers could follow their gifts they would find that their beloved dead had fallen in a manner worthy of a people who mask their sacrifices with a smile."

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S FAULT.

The Queen.

If Englishwomen could retain their freshness, their morning splendor, and lose their native self-consciousness, they would gain immensely in fascination, but self-consciousness is the most difficult thing in the world to get the better of. Sooner will the leopard change his spots than the Englishwoman learn to come into a crowded room quite naturally.

THE planters from whom I buy my tobacco in Cuba are the most expert tobacco growers in the world. They keep the plant nipped back carefully—free from suckers and only leaves enough on the plant for it to properly mature and nourish.

In this way the good of the tobacco—the proper qualities to make it excellent smoking, are evenly distributed all through the plant. Thus the leaf I secure for my Pharaoh filler is perfect—an even smoker—palatable and delicately odorous.

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For the rest I use as binder a Connecticut broadleaf, the highest grade and most costly binder grown—and as a wrapper I import direct from Holland a genuine clear leaf Sumatra—the finest wrapper in the world. J.B.P.

None genuine unless branded PHA-RO

HUGE VIRGINIA BEAR KILLED.

Had Given Hunters the Slip for More Than Twenty Years.

The largest bear ever seen or killed in the Alleghenies within the recollection of veteran hunters was bagged recently by Ernest Barkley, a young Nimrod of twenty years and a cripple, having lost one leg to the war.

The killing of the monster occurred in what is known as the Mullenax Woods, some seven miles west of Crab-bottom, on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, and so long had this particular brute been the quest of the mountaineer, that it had acquired a personality, and while he was a coveted prize, the conclusion had been reached that he possessed a charmed life, and this opinion had been expressed around many a camp-fire during the last quarter of a century.

The weight of the bear, after the entrails were removed, was 780 pounds. Across the ball of his foot he measured eight inches and between the ears nine inches. The pelt when spread upon the ground, was exactly nine feet in length, and there was a streak of fat along the entire back that the men declared to be four inches thick.

The presence of a bear of any sort is something unusual even in the mountains, but here and there may be found one which bids defiance, and in his circumscribed bounds and narrowed limitations he becomes more of a nuisance than a terror. He preys upon the sheep folds throughout the mountain ranges, and when the time comes for the annual round-up it is found that sheep and lambs to the value of several hundred dollars have been killed.

It was his fondness for muttons, and his bold inroads from year to year, which engendered the feud between this big brute and the "natives," and caused them to hunt him down. It is estimated that he had eaten this season some forty sheep and on his last raid was traced to a dense thicket in the woods referred to and this thicket was surrounded by half a dozen or more men, of whom Mr. Barkley was one. A small well-trained dog was sent in, and in due time brought the bear out close to Mr. Barkley, who was armed only with a cheap gun—a single barrel breech-loading shotgun. In this he had placed a shell filled with lead, and he promptly lodged it in the body of the brute. Enraged, it made at the young hunter, who at once instituted a game of "rosebush" about a big oak tree, getting in another shell as rapidly as his hurried movements would permit.

Mr. Barkley does not know how often he encircled the tree, but he called manfully to his fellows as he ran, and thanks to the very short range, he was enabled to tear such a hole in the bear's side that he could not hold out for long.

Two others had to be added as finishing touches.—Montgomery correspondence Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A SHOPPING TALE.

A courageous man went shopping with his wife. The woman wanted to buy a silk waist, and she wanted the man to come along to see that she got something becoming.

There were 1,208 waists piled up on the counter and an old one stuck up on a kind of barber's pole, for good measure. The extra waist was very pretty. The man's wife said it was the sweetest she had ever seen. She stood before it, with clasped hands, and said: "Oh, dear, oh dear!" The man knew what that meant; he knew she wanted to buy the waist, and he attempted to discourage her.

"I don't like it," he said. "It looks old-fashioned. And besides it's too expensive. You can't afford to pay \$18.75 for a waist."

"Oh, I know that," said the woman. "I wasn't thinking of buying it; but it certainly is lovely."

After a while she bought a waist for four dollars.

"Come on," said the man. "Let's get out of this mob. I'm smashed to a jelly. I can't breathe."

"You may go if you want to," said the woman. "I am going to stay here and see who buys that waist. They'll mark it down pretty soon, and somebody is pretty sure to snatch it up. Of course, I couldn't think of buying it myself, but I want to see what the woman looks like that does get it."

The man sat down in the cigar department and waited two hours, but his wife didn't come; she was waiting to find out who bought the silk waist. So the man went home. His wife followed at 6:30 o'clock.

"Well," said the husband; "did they mark that waist down?"

"Yes, they finally got it down to \$12.75."

"Did anybody buy it?"

"Yes."

"Did you find out what kind of looking woman she was?"

"Well, that's a pretty good idea. She had light brown hair that will get into her eyes every time the wind blows; she has gray eyes, a crooked nose, and a little scar on the left side of her chin."

"Gee!" said the man. "she must look a good deal like you."

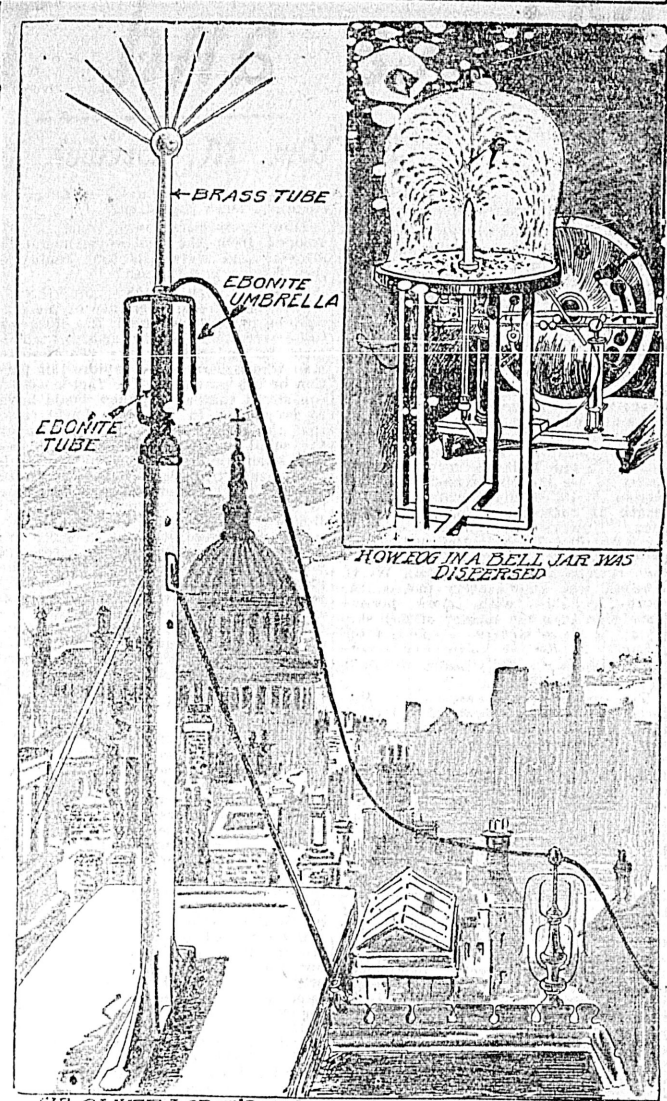
"She does," said the woman. "I bought the waist."—New York Evening Post.

THE QUEEN.

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SIR OLIVER LODGE'S INVENTION TO RELIEVE LONDON FROM FOG.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the principal of Birmingham University, last week in the heavy fog which spread over England from the Thames to the Mersey, put to a practical test his invention for the dispersal of mist. As narrated in a special cable despatch to the Herald on Sunday morning, his apparatus, fitted up from his laboratory at Birmingham and working to a height of sixty feet on a university building, was promptly quite effective, the buildings being revealed in the midst of the fog. This method of dispersing fog was demonstrated by Sir Oliver Lodge before the British Association when it met at Montreal twenty years ago, in 1884, and has been engaged in working on the subject since 1870, when an observation of Professor Tyndall directed his attention to its study.

The method of dispersing fog is based on the principle that a moist fog is formed over a hot body when held in a strongly illuminated dusty air. If a poker, for instance, is placed beneath the beam of an electric lamp the dust particles above are precipitated. Sir Oliver Lodge brought electricity into play and has utilized this fact for the cure of fog, though he considers it at present merely a means of giving temporary relief looking to preventive means as a remedy for the evil of fog such as has dominated London, and which would require an inconceivable amount of electric apparatus to cope with it effectively.

In the initial experiments Sir Oliver Lodge took a bell jar and filled it with smoke, electricity from a Voss machine being led into it by means of an insulated metal post erected in the middle of the jar. As soon as the current was put on the smoke conglutinated into heavy riband-like streamers, which fell to the bottom of the jar and left the air in it quite clear.

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Mines and Mining

By Wm. M. Brewer, M. E.

It is necessary to travel up the coast of British Columbia to fully appreciate the immensity of the province, the great length of coast-line, and the enormous areas covered by the numerous islands which are situated, not only in the Pacific ocean proper, at variable distances from the mainland, but also in the many sounds, bays and inlets which penetrate for miles into the interior.

Unless a trip be made on a vessel which calls at the various British Columbia northern ports, a full realization of the mileage of the coast-line can hardly be attained, because by following the regular route taken by vessels plying between Victoria or Vancouver and Skagway, one fails to get the opportunity to see the full extent of the numerous sheets of inland waters, and the length of coast-line which surrounds them. However, by taking passage on the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's steamer Tees, under command of that veteran navigator, Captain W. O. Hughes, who knows every foot of the route probably with more perfect knowledge than the master of any ship plying in those waters, a splendid opportunity is afforded the traveler to note the conditions and fully realize the facts referred to above.

The writer of this article left Victoria on the night of January 1st, en route for Gribble island situated some 400 miles northwesterly from Vancouver, on the steamship mentioned, and although he had in the past made several trips direct to Skagway, he had before made the voyage on any steamer that calls at the several Northern British Columbia ports, and consequently had not had as good an opportunity to observe the extent of the inland waters.

On a trip of this character, many new impressions forced themselves on the mind of the traveler. The chief one of these, which was always present in the mind of the writer, was the lack of knowledge that even the most ardent and venturesome traveler, too often, is ignorant about that portion of the province which is situated in near proximity to the coast-line, and occupied by the Coast range of mountains. The settlements are separated from each other by several miles, and so far as white settlers are concerned, their numbers are confined principally to a few employees at each cannery or sawmill, and an occasional prospector searching for deposits of mineral. In addition to these, of course there are the Indians, the aborigines of the country, whose numbers, though, are rapidly decreasing.

Except the prospectors, but very few of the inhabitants of these settlements have any knowledge of the country outside of their immediate neighborhood. Back from the coast-line, the country is practically unexplored and a terra incognita to even the oldest among the settlers, including the Indians.

Another impression made on the mind of the writer was the vast possibilities of this enormous domain. Such questions as the following suggested themselves: How many ore bodies resembling in character and extent that being developed on the Britannia group of mineral claims on Howe Sound were hidden in these mountains, the snow-capped peaks of which were ever present to the eye in the distance?

How many millions of feet of cedar, fir and spruce lumber could be cut from the timber standing within easy reach of the shore line?

How many valleys could be found where the soil properly tilled would

yield grain and vegetables sufficient to sustain a large population?

How many horsepower could be developed from the numerous mountain streams and waterfalls that could be seen flowing into the sea?

Following such thoughts came the remembrance from experience of the difficulties to be surmounted, the obstacles to be overcome, and the hardships which must be endured, by the venturesome man who undertakes to explore this portion of the province. The fact must be considered that all supplies would have to be packed in on men's backs, also that the forests are so dense, and that the trails as well as other underbrush and fallen timber present such difficulties to the "trail-blazer," as must cause any but the hardest and most sanguine to hesitate before attempting the task. But when the opposite side to this picture is considered, it is one in which are reflected the results to the successful prospector, and it is on this side of the picture that his mind will invariably rest while he travels along, pushing aside the fallow, and climbing over the fallen timber as he follows up the line of the coast, or examines an occasional headland which indicates somewhere ahead of him he will find such "outcrop in place" as is a sure indication of the occurrence of an ore body underlying it.

Gribble and Princess Royal islands, on which are situated mining claims that have been in course of development for the past four or five years, are situated near the mouth of the Kitimat river, and are separated from each other by a narrow channel known as Wright passage. From Princess Royal island, several shipments of gold-bearing ore of unusually high-grade have been made to the smelters on Vancouver Island and at Tacoma since 1902. The property from these shipments has been made was not visited by the writer during the recent trip because time did not permit, but from all he could learn, this property is being rapidly developed into a mine which promises profitable results for the operation. The property is situated on the westerly side of the island, and until recently has been the only prospect on which development work has been carried on, but at present a party of prospectors from Bellingham, Wash., have been carrying on operations for the past few years on property situated on the westerly side of the island, and within about a mile of each other.

The property on which the most development work has been done consists of ten claims owned by the Canadian-American Mining Company, while the other, on which less work has been done, consists of several claims owned by the Gribble Island Mining Company.

GEOLOGY.

Owing to the fact that considerable snow had fallen within a few days previous to the arrival of the writer at Gribble island, all examinations of the surface were made with much difficulty; in fact, in order to see the main outcroppings, it was necessary to do a good deal of work shoveling, and necessarily it was impossible to form a correct estimate of the extent of the outcropping,

however, the underground workings which have been opened enabled the writer to make a fairly accurate survey of the geology on the side of the island on which the mineral claims are located.

The similarity of the geological formations on Gribble island when compared with those on Texada island, nearly 400 miles to the southeast, or at White Horse in the Yukon Territory, is very striking, especially with regard to the occurrence and character of the ore bodies, but the geology cannot be said to be exactly similar, for on Gribble island the granitoid rocks, especially in the vicinity of the ore bodies, have a decided gneissic structure, which is entirely absent in the other two districts mentioned.

Another feature of dissimilarity which is noticeable is the fact that so far as at present exposed, the ore bodies, instead of occurring at the contact of crystalline limestone and igneous rocks, as is the case both at White Horse and on Texada island, occur between a gneissic granitoid rock on the footwall side, and a diorite on the hanging-wall side, but with regard to the hanging-wall, this is merely a conjecture based on the conditions of the outcroppings and not from any underground exposures, because sufficient crosscutting has not been done in any place to determine either the character of the permanent hanging-wall, or the width of the main ore body.

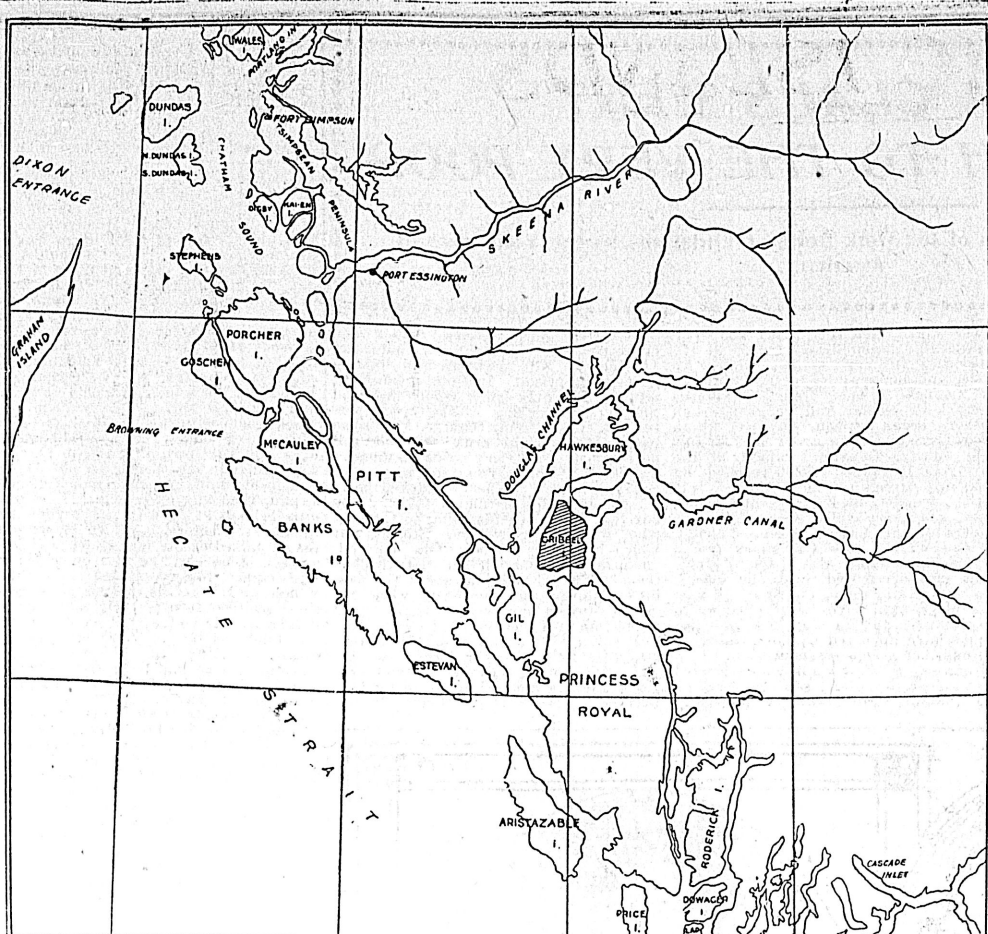
A well-defined diorite dyke is noticeable on the beach at the landing-place by the Canadian-American Mining Company. This dyke, according to the most reliable information the writer could obtain, forms a prominent landmark through the island. Its average width is about twelve feet, and its line of strike about north 20 degrees east. On the easterly side, no occurrences of minerals have been yet discovered.

The country rock on the westerly side of the diorite dyke referred to has always been classed as a granite, but a close examination with an ordinary lens caused the writer to be of the opinion that this rock is composed of hornblende and feldspar, and should therefore be classified as syenite. A very noticeable feature connected with it is observed in a tunnel 600 feet in length, which has been driven for the purpose of intersecting the ore body which outcrops on the surface. This feature is the change of structure and grain of the rock from a coarse grain with well-defined large crystals to a fine-grained rock with gneissic structure, but so far as can be observed with an ordinary lens, composed of the same hornblende and feldspar, and apparently having no other minerals associated with these.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ORE BODY.

The ore itself, so far as it has been exposed by open cuts on the outcrop, a tunnel and shaft is a mass of considerable extent made up of crystals of variable size and form, shot through a matrix of garnetite and feldspar. The latter occurring in particularly large crystals of a pinkish color. Much of the garnetite is made up of large-sized garnets almost perfect in their crystallization, and of such beauty as would make them treasured specimens for the cabinet of a mineralogist.

There is one peculiarity with regard to the footwall of this ore body which is that it resembles a sandstone for about a foot in thickness, and in this can be seen grains of chert-pyrite, but neither in sufficient quantity to give it any commercial value I should consider quite doubtful.



Map Showing Northern Coast of British Columbia.

From the greenish stain on much of the ledge matter, there is evidently considerable epidote associated with the other minerals which make up the matrix.

Southerly from the point where the main outcrop has been exposed by open cut work, there occurs a steep bluff which has all the appearance of being a continuation of outcroppings capping an ore body, but no work has been done to establish this fact.

DEVELOPMENT WORK.

The development work performed on this property consists of some open cuts made on the outcrop, a short tunnel situated about thirty or forty feet below the outcrop, which was apparently started with the intention of crosscutting the ore body, but instead of doing so, the tunnel was merely run until at the face about three feet of ore was exposed, when a shaft was started and sunk about thirty-seven feet in ore. At that depth the water interfered with sinking to such an extent that, having no pump at hand, it was concluded by the management to drive a crosscut tunnel starting from a point on the mountain side at about 200 feet lower elevation than the short tunnel referred to. At the time of the writer's visit this tunnel had been driven 600 feet, but had not yet intersected the ore body on which the shaft had been sunk.

About 425 feet from the mouth of this tunnel, a lense of ore has been crosscut and drifted on for about thirty feet. The

ledge matter in this is made up of the same minerals as are found in the main ore body, that is to say, large crystals of feldspar, garnets and some epidote with masses and crystals of hornblende, distributed with variable irregularity through the matrix.

If properly sorted, this ledge matter should carry good commercial value, but under present conditions with regard to freight rates, the material would not pay to ship.

The line of strike of this ore body is almost parallel to that which outcrops higher up the mountain, nearly due north, but the dip is at an angle of about 60 degrees towards the west, while that of the main ore body is about 65 degrees towards the east.

From a survey made of the long crosscut tunnel, it will be necessary to continue that for probably 100 feet, and then turn its course northerly in order that an upraise may be made to connect with the shaft referred to, and the conditions of the ore body determined below the bottom of that shaft.

Judging from the extent of the outcrop, the fact that the shaft has been sunk thirty-seven feet all in ore, and the continuity of the outcrop along the line of strike of the main ore body, it certainly appears as though this property, if development is continued on the proper lines, should in the near future be placed in a position to ship a considerable quantity of ore. The tonnage, of course, would depend largely on the cost

for transportation, and the necessity for more or less close sampling.

Judging from the dumps which have already been accumulated, the writer is of the opinion that it will be found more profitable in the end to consider the ore bodies as low-grade propositions rather than to attempt close sorting to secure a high-grade product.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

There are but very few propositions located more advantageously when the question of shipping is under consideration than are those on Gribble island. The mountainside from the points where permanent workings would naturally be located at both the Canadian-American Company's property, and also the Gribble Island Company's property to a deep water harbor, in a cove well sheltered, has quite a precipitous incline, raising about 800 feet in a distance of 2,600 feet to the former company's property, while the proposition owned by the last mentioned company is at a lower elevation, and not as far distant from the shore line.

At the present time connection between the landing at the beach and the property owned by the Canadian-American Company is made by a well-constructed skid-road about three-quarters of a mile in length.

TIMBER AND WATER SUPPLY.

With regard to the supply of timber on Gribble island, it is noticeable that the trees have a scrubby growth as compared with those further down the

coast, but the supply is ample for mining and fuel purposes. Cedar, hemlock, spruce and some fir are the varieties of timber noticeable on this and on the adjacent islands.

When the water supply is taken into consideration, the writer found that right there is a condition which, if properly utilized, will minimize the cost of mining, for the reason that a magnificent power can be developed from a stream which flows from a lake situated some 400 or 500 feet higher elevation than the outcroppings on the Canadian-American Company's property. Therefore, any machinery required for mining plant can be run by water-power instead of by steam.

WM. M. BREWER.

SLOCAN STAR SELLS ZINC.

Pueblo Concern Gets Output of Sandoz Property.

The Slocan Star mine near Sandoz, B. C., has closed a contract with the United States Zinc Company of Pueblo, Col., to sell 2,500 tons of ore carrying 35 per cent. zinc and 45 per cent. silver, which is on the dumps at the mine. It will be shipped through Spokane. Shipments will continue for three months. The price paid for the zinc is private, but it is not equal to the price of lead.

P. CLARK BONDS MINES.

Spokane Operator Secures Queen Mine and Kootenay Belle at Salm.

A dispatch from Ymir, B. C., to the Spokane Spokesman-Review, dated January 16, says Patrick Clarke, the well known mining man of Spokane, has secured the Queen mine and the Kootenay Belle group at Salm. S. Brenahan, the expert for Clark, made an examination of the property some time ago and secured an option, which now has been taken up. The Queen mine is owned by John A. Turner, formerly gold commissioner at Nelson; William Walde and Mike Scully. For the last year William Walde has had a lease and bond over his partners' interests, and has kept up his payments on the bond up to \$20,000 of the whole price. He has now assigned the bond to Mr. Clark for \$80,000, cash within 60 days.

The Queen mine has been one of the best prospects of the district. Walde has been operating since the Holmes syndicate relinquished a bond two years ago. This syndicate operated the mine, milling the ore at the Yellowstone mill for over a year, and during that time it reported to have cleaned up over \$40,000. Walde also leased the 10-stamp mill at the Yellowstone mine, which is connected with the Queen workings by a gravity tramway. Quite recently he struck a very rich pay shoot, and it is understood that the profits from the ore are sufficient to meet all the payments on the bond as they become due.

The Kootenay Belle group, near the Queen, is owned by Bennett & Billings, of Salm, and is a comparatively recent location. This group was also under lease, the lessees being the Bell brothers of Salm. During the last few weeks these lessees have shipped three carloads of ore to the smelters, which netted them over \$30 per ton. The terms of the present bond on this group to Mr. Clark are \$100,000, the first payment of 8 per cent. to be made in May next. The present lessees' report is reported to be bought out for \$40,000.

The Yellowstone stamp mill, which is already connected with the Queen mine, has also been secured by Clark, and it is further reported that the Yellowstone mine itself may be taken up. This property was worked by the Bell brothers, and is situated near the Yellowstone Mines, Limited, an Eastern Canadian company, represented here by Judge Forin, of Nelson.

A SERIAL STORY WITHOUT WORDS

(Copyrighted by New York Herald.)

A WEEK END PARTY-NO 1



MR. and MRS. SMALL-CASH GET AN INVITATION TO CHILLY-HALL-ON-HUDSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapters 36 and 92, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria has applied to the Governor in Council for the grant of a portion of the foreshore on the Northeast of Rock Bay in Victoria Harbor.

A plan of the said foreshore and of the works and improvements proposed and a description by metes and bounds of the proposed sites of the same have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate thereof has been deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1904.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Clerk of the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the current Geographic Magazine appears a paper read before the International Geographic Congress by James D. Hogue of New York, describing a search which was made by the United States ship "Albatross" in May, 1904, in consequence of an article which appeared in the New York Herald, for an alleged island in the Pacific ocean, on which it was thought the United States ship of war "Levant" might have been wrecked in 1800, and where it was hoped there might still be living some survivors of that ill-fated craft. Mr. Hogue was a member of the expedition.

The "Levant" was last reported from Hilo, Hawaii, whence she sailed for Panama. No trace of her was ever discovered except that pieces of her mast, which were identified by the pilot who took her out of port, were washed ashore on the Hawaiian islands.

There have been constant reports about the existence of uncharted islands in the course which the "Levant" would have taken on her way to Panama, and there have been many searches for them but none has ever been found by the searching vessels.

Most of the islands have been reported by whalers. They have reached the number of thirteen and lie between 15 and 19 degrees north latitude and 132 and 138 degrees west longitude.

Cruises to detect these dangers to navigation were made by the British

Congress, and had not been dismantled in a storm, but had been broken to pieces on rocks, and further, in view of the much increased probability that such rocks, perhaps a low reef, perhaps a habitable island, might be found in the neighborhood of Captain Lawless' recently discovered shoal.

"I had the honor to bring the matter to the attention of President Roosevelt in June, 1903, and thereafter, upon presentation and consideration of the known facts at the navy department, the secretary of the navy, W. H. Moody, determined to send an expedition, as soon as one or more suitable vessels could be spared for the service, to finally settle the question of the existence or non-existence of any shoal, reef or island in the doubtful region.

"This determination, as originally formed, contemplated the sending of one or perhaps two vessels suitably equipped for deep-sea soundings of larger lunker capacity, carrying sufficient coal for a cruise long enough to traverse the entire field and overlook in daylight every square mile of the questionable area.

"No such vessel had yet been found available for the proposed work when, in May, 1904, the Tacoma, a newly-built cruiser, was about to make a trial and practice voyage from the Bremerton navy yard to Honolulu and back to the Pacific Coast. Although the Tacoma's coal-carrying capacity was too small to allow more than a few days'

somewhere in her sailing track between Hilo and Panama.

"It is now known from his official records that when the "Levant" sailed from Hilo her commander, William E. Hunt, intended to take the northern course, heading eastward toward the coast of California, rather than southward toward the equator, and thus probably traversing the very region in which the questionable island is supposed to be situated. Within nine months after her departure a drifting spar and a part of a lower yard were found on the Hawaiian shore seventy-five miles south of Hilo. This spar was examined and identified as the main-mast of the "Levant" by three witnesses, one of whom was the pilot who had taken the "Levant" in and out of the port of Hilo and who knew the dimensions of her spars.

"It was generally believed that the "Levant" capsized or foundered in some tidal wave or overwhelming sea, but in such case her main-mast would probably have gone to the bottom with the ship, whereas the main-mast found on the shore of Hawaii would seem to have been torn out of the vessel when broken to pieces on a reef.

"In this connection," concludes Mr. Hogue, "I may venture to recall the interesting incident that Edward Everett Hale's Philip Nolan, 'The Man Without a Country,' ended his romantic career as the "Levant" on her last and fatal voyage, since in the author's imagination

that exhaled from Christ's soul, and was the secret of His personal influence. In what a blaze of light He lived! What sweet allurements had He for the common people! With what words of enthusiasm did the multitudes crowd and press upon Him! The speech of this youth of three and thirty fulfilled with sayings that the ripest scholars of centuries have never been able to fathom. What a stupor of devotion and of love, in that wrecked and ruined public place, and sinners should feel dead and dormant powers stirring and coming forth to life before His sacred look. Righteousness in others is white as a snowflake, but in Him it is cold. His spotless heart was stained through and through with sympathy for human sin and suffering, even as the rose is stained with rich colors. Solitary by the seashore of His life and the power of His love, in what an atmosphere of influence did He walk. If the centurion, the ruler and the priest approached Him with mingled awe and hesitancy, if the captain and his soldiers quaked in His presence, if the fall of the round world seemed to be suspended, if the children of men all-piercing look, little children all in him an instant and familiar friend, and, climbing upon His knees, heard comforting words and knew the love influence. The children of prosperity, with their unguessed sins of pride, of weakness and want, men high and low, men bond and free, with all their hopes and dreams and prayers and penitence, pressed unto Christ and poured forth all their treasure before this divine friend. And the children of the world had assembled all its blooms and blossoms and shed all this treasure down before Christ's feet.

Great was the charm such a political savior as Garibaldi exerted upon followers who for him were willing martyrs. Great, too, the enthusiasm that clung to men of Scotland felt for such a hero as Robert Bruce, for whom men gladly died if only the beloved chieftain might combat and conquer. In 1851, when the Hungarian hero, Kossuth, visited New York, the patriot stood forth clothed with such weighty and majestic character as that on the day of his reception people on either side of Broadway dropped their tasks, closed their stores, forsake their tasks, and, massing in and about the central street, the tide of enthusiasm rose in the multitude like the tides of an advancing river. We are also told that when Robert Burns made his tour through Scotland, the mere announcement that the poet had arrived at some inn, perchance at the midnight hour was sufficient to call from their slumbers all the people within a radius of miles, assembling to hear and see the poet, whose presence filled men with transports of delight. Yet, when the influence of leader or orator, of statesman and artist, and political savior are united, and melted into one new and glowing conception of heroism, yea, and multiplied a thousand times, they seem entirely inadequate to account for the spell and the charm that Jesus Christ cast upon the people, from whom He could not be hid. The atmosphere of influence that was large and divine in Christ exists in lesser degree in all God's children. None are so little or so low that their character can be hidden from the soul's light. Character is self-revealing. Goodness shines in the face, love leaps in the eyes, sympathy thrills in the voice, and kindness of heart shows itself like sweet ointment upon the hand. Therefore "He could not be hid."

Novel Help to Cheerfulness - Seekers

It is easy to talk about keeping cheerful and smiling in the face of adversity, but every one knows how hard it is to do so.

We don't even need adversity to make us feel gloom. Just glance at the average street car face in the city people's countenances usually assume the expression most natural to them—unless they are particularly conscious of their surroundings. It is the expression of the unobserved man or woman that shows us what he really is, and public courtesies seem to offer a resting place that causes the average man to sink at once into the habitual gloom that seems to settle about him when undisturbed.

How few happy faces we do see about us, and how difficult it is to keep our thoughts sufficiently cheerful to enable us to live up to the smile which we know makes life easier and sunnier for ourselves and those with whom we are associated!

One delightful little family solved the problem of looking and feeling bright in the face of real adversity. The three members of this group of three—began consisted of father, ill and hopelessly young mother, brought up care-free and in idleness, and suddenly faced with the problem of caring for husband and child and doing the entire work for the three. Husband and housework were new and difficult occupations for the young woman. A protracted illness left the father weak and disheartened. The child, too, was delicate. There seemed no ray of sunlight anywhere, and smiles and cheer would have been looked upon as out of the place.

Then one day the mother caught sight of herself in the glass. "No wonder father looks so sad if he sees how unhappy I look," she murmured. "And how can a child have the pleasure in life that is due if I go through life looking as woebegone as that? It is not right or justice, either to them or to myself. I am going to look bright and cheerful, no matter what comes. Perhaps if I look happy, happiness may look for me."

Her determination took this unfortunate woman made every effort to carry it out. No more luxury of woe, no more reversion in the injustice of fate. She worked as hard to seem gay as she worked to keep the little home together. Some of her efforts were unsuccessful and there seemed nothing to smile about and no one to smile back at her. But she kept up her courage and started to search for something that might aid her. One day she found an advertisement in a magazine, the picture of a small boy laughing broadly. It was a funny sketch and she pinned it up near her bed so the first thing in the morning she could smile back at the smiling boy and remember that through the day it should be her talisman. Then out of the picture she made a collection of pictures of all smiling and laughing faces and placed them around her tiny home to inspire and help her in her quest of cheerfulness. Her husband and finally caught the infection, and with it a more hopeful view of life. His wife insists that she had deliberately smiling cheerful she has learned to feel cheerful, and that no one has any right to inflict a woebegone face on the public at large, and particularly on those near and dear to her.

The depressing influence which sad faces have upon the tender and impressionable spirit of small children cannot be overestimated. It takes courage to smile in the face of troubles, but it is just that courage and just that smile which are necessary and which make the successful and happy man or woman.

MOTHERS!

Menthol Worm Remover
Instantly cures the system of worms and prevents their return. It is a safe, reliable, and pleasant-tasting medicine. Small tablets—easy to take. Nothing like them for the stomach and bowels. Keep children well—eat all day long.
The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

MASON AND RISCH



THE importance of the construction of the pin block of a piano will be more readily understood when you realize that the continuous strain of the strings, when the piano is in tune, amounts to from 36,000 to 50,000 pounds.

The Mason and Risch pin block is constructed of layers of rock maple, each layer giving a different grain surface to the one adjoining it. This gives great strength of construction, and to add to this we have invented a system by which the leverage of the string on the pin is greatly reduced. This is done by making the iron plate in such a manner that it does not cover the surface of the pin block and the strings are attached to the pin close to the block.

By this method we secure that pureness of tone and our piano holds its tune much longer than by any other system.

We would like to tell you more about the construction of the Mason and Risch Piano. Won't you call or write for some of our literature?

MASON AND RISCH.

The Piano with a Soul.

Mason and Risch Piano Company, Limited, Toronto

Hicks & Lovick Piano Co. 88 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF GIN PILLS DO NOT CURE.

Gin Pills for the Kidneys

We believe we have in Gin Pills the most perfect remedy that has ever been discovered for all kinds of Kidney Trouble. So positive are we that Gin Pills will cure any case of Kidney disease that we guarantee every box and authorize any druggist to refund the price in case of failure.

All Druggists, 50 cts. per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, or direct from THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Discriminate

"Clothes don't make the man; but they make all of him but his hands and face, and that's a pretty considerable area of the human animal."

Letters of A Self-Made Merchant

Men who wear

"Progress" Brand Clothing

always look well; others pay a tailor twice as much, and never look well. High prices don't always mean high quality. DISCRIMINATE. Buy clothes that set the styles—that set the standard of fine tailoring—that are guaranteed by maker and retailer. In other words, buy "Progress" Brand Clothing.

Sold by Leading Clothiers throughout Canada.

C.C. Russell

Cheapest House For Laces and Dress Trimmings.

Sale This Month

Ladies' Jackets, Each \$2.50
Children's Reefers, Ea. \$1.50

See Windows. Douglas St.

Nicholles & Renouf, Limited

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

CARRY A FULL LINE OF BUILDERS HARDWARE

At prices that defy competition.

N. B.—We don't talk about our neighbors, but just sell hardware.

LACTOMEN! What is it?

Lactomen is simply milk without water. Is made only from the highest quality of milk and is entirely free from germs or bacteria of any kind, and is therefore absolutely pure milk.

Get a sample from the demonstrator at

Windsor Grocery Co.

Government Street.

The Pine Creek Power Company, Limited.

Victoria, B. C., December 23rd, 1904.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

TAKE NOTICE that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 Board of Trade Building, Station Square, in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1905, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following special resolution:

RESOLVED, That the capital stock of the Company be increased by the issue of shares of the par value of \$100.00 each, to \$50,000, in either one or both of the following ways:

1. By the issue of Common Stock.
2. By the issue of Preferred Stock.

Or in the alternative, That the Directors be authorized to borrow in any other of the ways following, a sum not to exceed \$50,000, secured upon the undertaking of the Company:

- (1) By Mortgage.
- (2) By the issue of Debentures.

A. L. BELVEA,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Peter Curran Dunlevy, Deceased.
Pursuant to the Trusts and Executors Act, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the late Peter Curran Dunlevy, of Soda Creek, B. C., who died at Soda Creek on the 15th day of October, 1904, (probate of whose will was granted at Victoria, B. C., to Jane Elizabeth Dunlevy of Soda Creek on the 16th day of December, 1904), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned, the solicitors for the estate, on or before the 31st day of January, 1905, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said executor has then had notice, and she will not be liable for the assets of any part thereof so distributed to any person or whose claim the said executor has not had notice at the time of distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of December, 1904.
POOLBY, LUXTON & POOLBY,
Of 21 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the said Estate, Jane Elizabeth Dunlevy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ARTHUR KEAST, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of the late Arthur Keast, of Victoria, B. C., who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 24th day of August, 1904 (Administration of whose Estate was granted at Victoria, B. C., to Herbert Keast, of Victoria, B. C., by Letters of Administration, dated the 20th day of October, 1904), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Administrator, on or before the 15th day of February, 1905, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Administrator has then had notice, and he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or whose claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 17th day of January, 1905.
HERBERT KEAST & TAYLOR,
Of 30 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the said Administrator, Hubert Keast.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Constance Langford Davis, late of Victoria, B. C., deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Trusts and Executors Act to all Creditors of the estate to deliver to the undersigned before the 24th day of January, 1905, full particulars of claims, verified by the Statutory Oath, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1904.
McPHILLIPS & HEISTERMAN,
Of Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

VANCOUVER POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. McPhillips & Heisterman, Solicitors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Government Street, in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1905, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following:

1. Resolving the periods of time in each year for the holding of the half-yearly general meetings of the shareholders, which meetings shall be called "ordinary meetings."

Dated this 10th day of December, 1904.
By order of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for an Act enabling the Dominion of London, England, Inventor, and the Light Traffic Company, Limited, of Victoria, B. C., to apply for the issue of a Canadian Patent of new and improved method of operating the Electric and Mono-Rail Portable Railway System, whereof Celeste Joly is the Patentee in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Dominion of Wales, notwithstanding the lapse of one year from the issue to him of the patents aforesaid.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 31st day of December, 1904.

CASSIDY, DUMBLETON & SOLOMON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Private Bills Notice.
The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on the 9th day of February, 1905.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 2nd day of January. Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 9th day of March, 1905.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1904.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

NOTICE

NOTICE—I have not been connected with The People's Loan and Deposit Company since the 25th of July, 1904, for reasons that will be obvious to any contractor in the Dominion Home Building Association, who will take the liberty to interview the manager of said company, who is at present in the neighborhood of Victoria and Vancouver.

W. J. DORAN,
Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 56th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

NOTICE

I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license held by me to sell by retail Wine and Spirituous Liquors on the premises known as the Commercial Saloon, situated on the corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, in the city of Victoria, B. C., to James Stuckey.

ALFRED WOOD

DEWDNEY & SPRINGETT

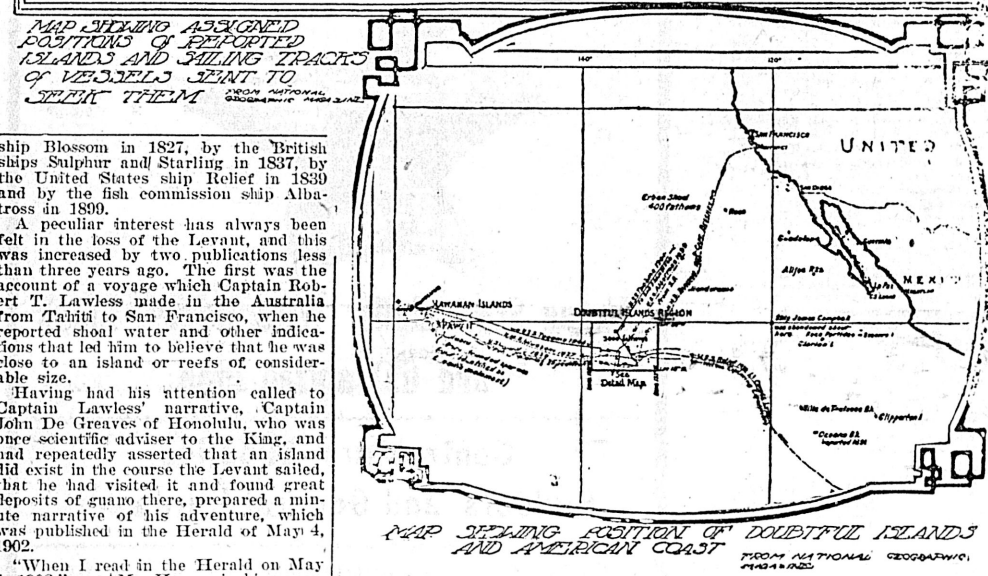
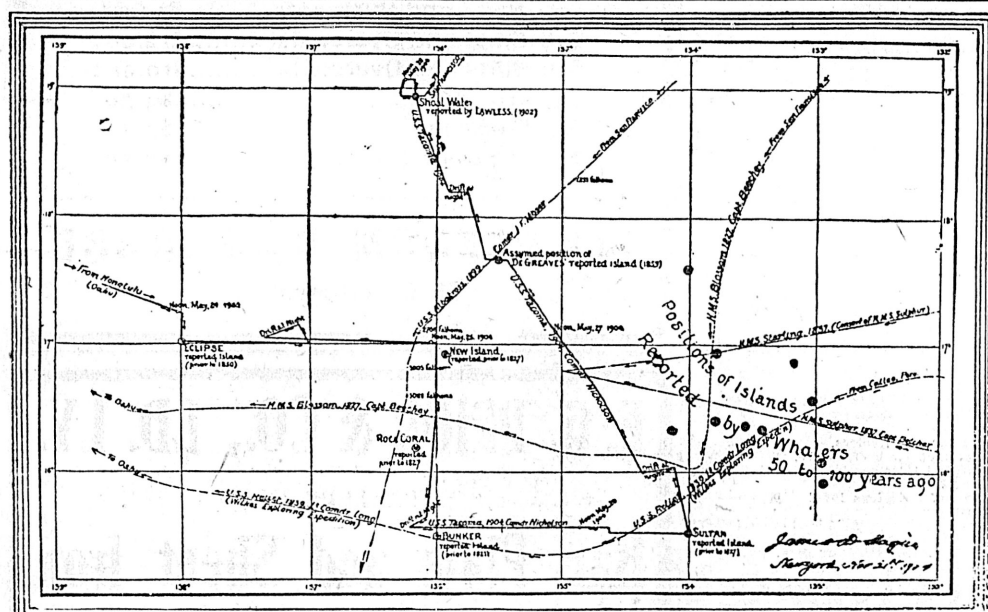
Minors Brokers,

Real Estate, Financial and General Agents.

Office to

METROPOLITAN BLOCK.

Opposite Post Office.



ship Blossom in 1827, by the British ships Sulphur and Starling in 1837, by the United States ship Relief in 1839 and by the fish commission ship Albatross in 1890.

A peculiar interest has always been felt in the loss of the "Levant," and this was increased by two publications less than three years ago. The first was the account of a voyage made by Captain Robert H. Lawless made in the Australia from Tahiti to San Francisco, when he reported shoal water and other indications that led him to believe that he was close to an island or reefs of considerable size.

Having had his attention called to Captain Lawless' narrative, Captain John De Greaves of Honolulu, who was once scientific adviser to the King, and had repeatedly asserted that an island did exist in the course the "Levant" sailed, that he had visited it and found great deposits of guano there, prepared a minute narrative of his adventure, which was published in the Herald of May 4, 1902.

"When I read in the Herald on May 4, 1902," said Mr. Hogue, in his paper, "that De Greaves had sailed from Hawaii for Callao in the summer of 1859, one year before the sailing of the "Levant" from practically the same point of departure, and so far as sailing courses might be concerned, for the same destination, at the same time of year, liable to similar conditions of season, weather prevailing winds and currents, it seemed a reasonable supposition that the "Levant" might follow, in 1860, the leading vessel on her voyage of 1859 in substantially the same courses, as one arrow might follow another, shot from the same bow and aimed at the same target.

"According to De Greaves' story, when he was about a thousand miles east of Hawaii, in longitude 136 degrees and north latitude 17 degrees, he discovered an island fifty to seventy feet high and two miles long, right ahead, about 9 o'clock in the morning. If the "Levant" had reached substantially De Greaves' point of discovery in the night, it is more than probable she would have sailed in the darkness on to the island and made shipwreck there.

"The possibility that the "Levant" might have been wrecked on some island somewhere in her sailing track between Hilo and Panama seemed most reasonable, especially in view of certain indications of the above-mentioned wreck, that the ship had not foundered in mid-ocean (as once determined by act of

HIGASHI

New York, Dec. 31.—"Oh, jiu jitsu is a very simple matter when you once know the tricks. Here is this man. He comes at me as though to strike me. I pay no attention to his extended arm, with which he intends to guard himself, but I watch his other hand. As soon as he starts to strike I knock up his guard, so catch his outstretched arm."

There was a vision of a large human body flying through the air, describing circles in its flight, and the next moment a Japanese no larger than a good-sized American boy of 15 years was sitting on the chest of a 240-pound American. It was all done in a twinkling, and as the little fellow sat there he casually remarked, "That is the way I throw 'Ajax,' the policeman." "Tom! Shinkay, the pugilist, was the victim."

Tatsuzumi Higashi, 11 of the twenty sons of Japan who have received degrees for proficiency in the science of jiu-jitsu, which is pronounced "jewjit."

Impressed by the importance of the latest adopted method of defence, Police Commissioner McAdoo calmly led Higashi to police headquarters, where he gave an exhibition of his skill, having several of the best known athletes and wrestlers of the force as his opponents. All went down before the Japanese with equal ease. He weighs only 115 pounds and stands 5 feet 3 inches in height. As he closed with one of the big men opposed to him he seemed a difficult task, but for a moment only. So successful was his exhibition that another will be given before the commissioner in a few days, after which

it is probable that Higashi will be employed to teach the art to New York policemen.

"The science is one of tricks," he said. "In Japan boys begin to study it in the grammar schools and continue it through their college courses. But only those who are known to be thoroughly good at heart are allowed to learn those tricks by which a man can be killed. So dangerous is the knowledge of the science to a man without good principles that we will not teach him."

"Every Japanese policeman is skilled at jiu-jitsu, and through it is not only able to attack a man, but to defend himself and give aid to the injured in the absence of a doctor. There are 160 movements in the science, and when a man knows all of them he is prepared for any emergency. He has learned this jiu-jitsu called wrestling, but it is nothing of the kind. Wrestlers in Japan are not allowed to use it either by wrestling rules or by jiu-jitsu rules, and very few of them know anything about the science."

MARVELOUS MEMORY
The Secret of Certainty in Recollection, PLAINLY STATED; SIMPLY TAUGHT, Personally or by Correspondence.
W. T. Read, "Review of Reviews," says: "I consider this a revelation of the human race."
PELHAM SCHOOL OF MEMORY.
950 Whitehall Building, New York City.
Mr. Pelham's book "MEMORY AND WHAT CAN BE DONE TO IMPROVE IT."
Sent POST FREE upon request.

Notables of Europe

London, Jan. 1.—The Right Hon. Walter Long, M. P., president of the Local Government Board, has promised to preside at a dinner in Claridge's hotel on Monday, January 23rd, in aid of the soup kitchens of the borough of Stepney, which, owing to the great distress prevailing this winter, have been the scene of employment in the neighborhood, and are sadly in want of funds. Ladies will act as hostesses on the occasion. The executive committee includes the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess of Derby, Lady Langdale, Baroness Percy de Essex, Mrs. Stephen Schiller and Mrs. Greenlees, while Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale and Lady Samuel, whose husbands are members of parliament for the district, are acting as joint honorary secretaries to the committee.

Out of a population of nearly 300,000 there are over 50,000 men, women and children starving in the county borough of Westham. This is the largest borough of London over the border. Its population consists almost entirely of the working classes and casual laborers. It has landed gentry, no wealthy residents and few industries.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by their family, left England this week for Egypt. The Duke, Essex, conveying the Royal party, will call at Cadix, Lisbon and Gibraltar, and at Lisbon it is possible that King Carlos will visit the Ducal pair. Nothing has been heard of any intention of the King of Spain to receive the Duke and Duchess at Cadiz, neither have their Royal Highnesses any intention of going to Madrid. The Duke will only remain in Egypt long enough to make a thorough military inspection of the country, as he intends to call at Crete, Malta and other Mediterranean stations on the way.

Although no official arrangements have yet been formulated, it is understood that the King and Queen will make a trip to the Mediterranean next spring, and in all probability their Majesties will embark at Portsmouth about the end of February, calling at Gibraltar and very likely at Malta also. At present His Majesty's yacht, the Victoria and Albert, in which the King and Queen are to travel, is undergoing an extensive refit, and the Royal apartments are to be redecorated. This has to be finished by the beginning of February, after which the vessel is to have a week's steam trial.

Lady Ardlam has promised, in the event of the success of the establishment of a modern art gallery in Dublin being carried to a successful issue, to subscribe a sufficient sum to purchase a fine picture, "The Sandpit," by John Constable, R. A. This canvas is included in the portion of the Staats-Förderung collection, which has been for some time on view at the Royal Hibernian Academy, and which the promoters of the modern art gallery scheme have now the opportunity of securing for £30,000 if the requisite funds can be obtained promptly.

A Belfast correspondent telegraphs that a marriage is announced to take place shortly between the Hon. Hugo Baring, youngest brother of the present Lord Revelstoke, and Evelyn Lady Margherita, widow of the second Baron of that title, who died last year, and sister of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Hon. Hugo Baring, who is 28 years of age, was formerly a lieutenant in the Fourth Hussars and served in South Africa, where he was severely wounded during the recent war.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal has agreed to preside at a festival dinner at the Whitehall rooms in aid of the National hospital for the paralyzed and epileptic on April 15th next.

Lord Kelvin has been nominated for the presidency of the Faraday Society, in succession to Mr. Joseph Swan.

Bishop Stratford Urban District Council has definitely declined the offer from the Rhodes memorial committee of a site and the use of the council hall for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the late Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes in his native town. The council arrived at this decision after a long discussion, in which it was pointed out that another £2,000 would be required to erect a monument to carry out the proposed scheme.

To commemorate Shakespeare's connection with Southwark, a sapling from the famous mulberry tree planted by the poet at Stratford-on-Avon has been set in front of the Southwark town hall, in Southwark road, the ceremony being performed by the mayor, councillor, the

Rev. A. W. Jephson, assisted by the council, at which a vote of thanks was passed to the mayor and corporation of Stratford-on-Avon for the gift.

A Berlin telegram says that in connection with the German Emperor's appointment as captain-general in the Spanish army, it is pointed out that he is the first foreign monarch to receive this honor. The colonel of the Numancia regiment, of which the Emperor has been appointed honorary commander, is by birth a German.

Addressing the Sandhurst cadets general, the Hon. Sir Neville Lytton pointed out to them that as British officers they would be called upon to face more varied conditions of climate and meet more different races in the field than the officers of any other army in the world.

Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, will be Gold Stick in Waiting on the King during this month.

The Court of Sessions, continues in very indifferent health. He suffers from occasional lapses of memory. And it is possible that, on the advice of his medical attendant, Lord Kinross will forthwith resign his position as head of the Scottish Judiciary. It is understood that Lord Adam, one of the judges of the first division of the Court of Sessions, is also contemplating resigning at the end of the present session. Lord Trayner, one of the judges of the second division of the Court of Sessions, resigned only a few days ago, so that three important appointments will fall shortly to be made to the Scottish bench. The position of lord president is at the option of the lord advocate, but it is generally thought in the Parliament hall, Edinburgh, that the present lord advocate, Mr. C. S. Dickson, K. C., M. P., desires to remain in the active political field for some time, and that he will follow the example set by his immediate predecessor in office, Mr. Graham Murray, K. C., M. P., and allow the

his son sailed on the Etruria and is now due in Queenstown, or that his daughter went away to school yesterday, or that you heard something to his credit this morning. It doesn't cost much after a little second thought of the mind, but it counts for thousands!

Perhaps, after all, I am wrong. It may be that the sort of thing I have been talking about costs a great deal of effort in a man or woman who is not a little second thought of the mind, but it counts for thousands!

Indeed, the unthinking civility which is already done before you are aware of it, the spontaneous, small courtesy that adorns politeness, like the grace of a true womanhood, they are the things that children more than their silks and furbelows; they make the statesman "magnetic" and transform the philosopher from a bore to a charming companion; they are indispensable to the success of who would win wayward youth; they make a welcome for the family physician, as their lack often costs a physician many a valuable patient with sensitive nerves and a large purse. The sunnier and more genial side of sympathy is a good and a severe test of your nature, namely: Do you easily and naturally and constantly perform kind deeds that don't cost much?—New York Weekly.

JAILED FOR THEFT.
George Mich, discoverer of the famous rich placer mine in front of Eagle City, has been in jail for the most unique positions in which a famous discoverer of gold in the North ever found himself. Two years ago the man surprised there was gold in the island in front of Eagle City and endeavored to get a grubstake to work the island during the period when the river water would not seep into the shaft. He went to store after store, and all refused. Finally he found a man of sympathetic ear and got a scant supply of food.

The old man worked indomitably in all kinds of weather, often with the thermometer at 40 to 60 degrees below zero. At last he struck it, and was jubilant to get more than a dollar a pan, or more in some of the best pans. All the ground at the bottom of the shaft was rich, and Mich became the great man of the town and the locality. Everyone was willing to help him. Big companies and all cost him, but Mich held fast to his ground, and the story of fate started the men of erstwhile unmelting hearts in the face.

Mich was on the American side of the line. He was in Alaska. This summer he had occasion to cross the line into the Canadian Yukon. Here he got at the opposite end of a rope to which was attached a horse, and walked off with the horse on the other end. He was arrested for horse-stealing, and the hero and rich mine-owner, unknown to the Canadian authorities, was tried and convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The man protested his innocence, and as he was of Bohemian birth and spoke brokenly, he claimed inability to properly defend himself. Partly through the efforts of his lawyer, and partly through the recognition of his rich strike at Eagle, the American consul here succeeded in getting the man's sentence commuted. Mich would have had to remain here doing the hardest class of work during his term of servitude, and the same time his rich "claim" for which he has refused \$100,000, would have lapsed and escheated to the government, and doubtless would have been staked by someone else merely because of want of representation.

While he was in jail several people tried to get Mich to dispose of his title to the claim to them for a modest figure, but Mich was perry and would not sever from his price of something more than \$100,000. He was a naturalized American citizen and depended on Uncle Sam to do the right thing by a son of adoption, and Uncle Sam has. Mich free.

WIVES SUPPORTING HUSBANDS.
Few people will take seriously and literally the remarks made by N. W. Ferris, in an address before the National Commercial Teachers' Association, in which he asserted that no woman should marry unless she was able to support a husband. Before he got through he admitted that what he meant was that the wife should be prepared to support the family in case the husband should be disabled, and even that was unreasonable and chimerical.

Underneath and back of Mr. Ferris' somewhat quixotic suggestions are truths and explanations of first-class importance. The wonderful development of domesticity in our day has almost destroyed the home as a place of refuge and the old-fashioned status of woman. Fifty years ago the farmers were small manufacturers. They made not only everything they used, but a great deal that they sold in the nearest town.

In the cities the men were nearly the same. Many things that were needed in the home were manufactured by the women, who in some cases took in sewing and dressmaking, perhaps sub rosa. Any rate, even city women found a way to be indispensable to a comfortable home.

It has now come to pass that everything that was once manufactured in the home is manufactured cheaper and better in the stores. The women's factories are located mostly in the cities. This great change has had two deplorable effects on women. The first is that a wife is no longer essential to a man's comfort as she once was, and marriage is falling into disrepute. The second is that women, in order to support themselves, are taken away from the homes and in many cases driven to the cities.

These two changes are the most frightful thing in modern society. There is nothing in politics, science or religion of equal importance.

The struggle for existence is upon women today in America as it never was before in any country. There is a dire necessity that they should learn some remunerative kind of work, or business. It is not only that they may save their families from want when the husband is laid aside, but that they may escape the poorhouse or a worse fate when they have no husbands. The danger is that the economic juggernaut will, in spite of the heroic efforts, crush them in the mud of the street.

In Chicago it takes a smart, mature and experienced man to make a living for himself, even without a family. What hope is there, then, of a young woman, who is inexperienced and without the exactions which society throws around her? Yet life has to be faced as it is, and not as we wish it might be. We can only comfort ourselves with the hope that the forces of society may take another shift, and that the woman's present position even better than her position of fifty years ago.—Chicago Chronicle.

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It Doesn't Cost Much

How Easy It is to Knit Friendship.

It doesn't cost much to go around the corner after dinner and ring the door bell of your sick friend. You can say that you missed him from business during the day, learned on inquiry that he had been ill these three days, and, of course, had an interest to know how he was. The mere inquiry of a friend will be all the more to the eager invalid than his doctor's doses. To go in and sit with him a half hour would be worth more. The cheery, healthful air of your presence is about all that is needed; you had better assume that he is not very sick; but if he dies upon it, you had best listen kindly to his narrative of ills. I say it is worth much to him. But it is worth incalculably more to you. For, mark you, he will never forget it. He might forget it if you loaned him a thousand dollars, but not a sick man's call! Never forget! That's one of the ways to make friends.

It doesn't cost much, when you are waiting at a railway junction for your train, to seek out your acquaintances in the town. Not that you want to sell him any goods or merchandise, or call him your "cousin" for a dinner, or would investigate a customer's credit. No, errand but to keep up the acquaintance or renew it. It is the way some bright and big-hearted men have of making and keeping friends. It doesn't cost much to take a few scraps of news from a fellow who forgets all about them the next day; he never expects to encounter them again. But he will meet them again, be sure of that. You will see him the day when he will wish he had fostered the acquaintance when he has his axe in hand, and these people could grind it for him. But, of course, he is ashamed to ask.

It doesn't cost much to pay your social duties with promptness. You owe the O's a call. The B's are new-comers in your vicinity, and you ought to call, but week after week passes, and you do not call. Other people do the agreeable, and the A's and B's vote other people "very nice." Meanwhile you suffer by contrast; they vote you rude, selfish, unsocial and who else? You are simply careless or lazy. But the day comes when it would be worth solid silver and gold to you to be on really good terms with these people; and then it is too late; your overtures would meet no response. It is easy, later, to keep good neighbors. It is easy, later, to do a little more to a little more than your part in "covering up" at

night, my boy. I mean you, the young clerk in the store. If you are ready to lend a hand at piling back the goods after closing time; if you willingly stand after hours, to help some fellow behind with his task; if you share the box of grapes or apples sent down from the country home farm, asking mother to express them to the store rather than to your boarding place, and knowing full well that it will be precious few of them that will go down your own throat, yet all this pays. Do not misunderstand me. It would spoil it all if you calculated selfishly on the eventual profit of it all for yourself. But to cultivate the heart-friendship is always legal tender the wide world over, that is what I mean. And it is the small, inexpensive services—those that do not cost much—which go the furthest.

It doesn't cost much to do an errand, perhaps. You are to be in town and can carry a bundle. You are to be near and can deliver a message to take a message into an office. You go three blocks out of your way. You think nothing of a little trouble; indeed, considering trouble can be safely assumed. To be sure, there is a limit. Sensitive people dislike to be under great obligations for errands. Hence it is the little errands, those that do not cost much, which are most acceptable. But I tell you they make friends fast and firm among people of real heart. The ob-

lized party multiplies the little by a large multiple; he thinks, "Who could he have done it if I had only put him to a real test? Why, see! He exerts himself to do this small errand for me as if it was an affair of the greatest importance. I like the fellow. I undertake to say that there is no surer way of knitting up requisite and strong friendships among fine-grained people than scrupulous kindness in doing small errands. If there is anything under the canopy which it is difficult to get done well as you would do it yourself, in fact, it is a small errand. Obliging errand-going is the map on the fabric of friendship. It is only my best friend whom I dare trouble with a little errand. There are hundreds of people among my acquaintances whom I am afraid to ask to post a letter or call and get me a morning paper. The delicate tracery of fine etching is in these small offices.

It doesn't cost much to remember the vitally interesting events of your neighbor's life history. What a ghastly blunder it is to ask after our friend's wife when she has been in her grave these ten days! Nothing, absolutely nothing, that you can say will purge you of cruelty in his mind. And you will yourself feel like a gnat in a room. He was your neighbor; and you ought to have remembered. The pretty little memories of a wedding, fixed for your neighbor's house; and you have the cards; the child's name, the fact that

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It has been said that "a Want Advertisement has a thousand eyes." Sherlock Holmes had two, although they were uncommonly good ones.

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But Advertisements find these people for you—and finds them quickly, preventing no toll for "extras" or "disbursements," as Sherlock Holmes would have been apt to do.

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If this is your experience you may be sure that your Nervous System is breaking down, for the above symptoms are those which indicate nerve exhaustion. The man whose nerves are strong is the picture of health, acts like a strong, healthy man, makes no complaints of



his physical condition, is ambitious, strenuous and inspiring to his fellows and enjoys life.

If you need a renewal of strength don't take the drug route—it is like going one foot forward and two backward. What you want is new life, a renewal of vitality which is being exhausted. This new life is Electricity, for Electricity is life itself. It is the mainspring of the body. You lack it, and therefore you are weak. If you could hear what the cured men and women say who come into my office to express their gratification at the result of using my method of rebuilding their bodies, you would understand the enthusiasm that inspires me when I say to you

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